

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

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The Next President a Splendid Man

THE CITIZEN'S candidate, Mr. Justice Hughes, has been nominated by the Republican party. Our present chief magistrate will be nominated for re-election by the Democrats.

The country will thus be sure of having a splendid man in the chief executive office for the next four years. Both of these men are able, patriotic, and unselfish, and the nation is fortunate in that the choice lies not between bad men, but between good men.

The campaign, looking towards the choice between these men, ought to be clean and calm, and one conducted along elevating lines, and free from all misrepresentations, recrimination and abuse. There are legitimate arguments for and against each of these candidates connected with the platform, on which they stand, and the statesmen by whom they are surrounded. But there is no reason nor excuse for disparagement of the high character and extraordinary ability of these two champion Americans.

Berea's Commencement

Commencement day at Berea was threatened by rain, and the crowd seemed less than usual, but the occasion was of unsurpassed interest.

The greatness of the day was somewhat concealed by the great number of interests. There was a meeting of the Trustees, bringing men from far off cities to counsel for the welfare of Berea. There was a reunion of the graduates, bringing former students from a dozen States. There were exhibits of industries and school work worth whole days of study. There were student exercises which showed what is the present thought and future promise of the oncoming generation. And above all there was a superb series of addresses by great men, each one of which was memorable.

The Fall Term opens September the 13th.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENGINEERING EDUCATION IN THE SOUTHERN MOUNTAINS

By H. R. Phalen

(Professor of Mathematics and Surveying, Berea College)
(Reprinted from the Bulletin of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, Volume VI, No. 9, 1916)

It is indeed a happy coincidence that just as the engineering and manufacturing South, after five decades of reconstruction, has obtained its "second wind" that the society represented by this publication should hold its annual session at the University of Virginia, and

forging, mechanical drawing and surveying, the author feels that simply by virtue of his connection with Berea he is able to illuminate from an unusual angle one possible function of the next assembly. If thereby any shall visit Charlottesville with a clearer understanding of a unique people from an obscure section the effort will not have been in vain.

The term "Appalachia" has been most aptly used in speaking of that rough virgin portion of our country lying in the mountain counties of the states of Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. Here is an area equal to New England and New York whose rugged character may be judged by noting that although the Atlantic States north of the Potomac can boast of but twelve mountain peaks over five thousand feet high and but one, Mt. Washington, over six thousand, this section claims forty-one over six thousand feet and two hundred and eighty-eight over five thousand, to say nothing of hundreds of miles of ridges higher than Monadnock.

Hammed in by such natural barriers is a people whose everyday life and social condition are silent but all-powerful invitations to every kind of education "to come over into Macedonia." A study of the thirty-five mountain counties of eastern Kentucky, which are typical of the whole region, will prove a revelation to those ignorant of the situation. Here, in a territory twice as large as Massachusetts, are five hundred and sixty-one thousand eight hundred souls among whom are but two thousand foreigners and thirteen

(Continued on Page Two)

IN OUR OWN STATE

Moving pictures of Gov. Stanley as a road laborer were taken when he joined the force at work on the Louisville pike in Franklin county. Later Gov. Stanley and R. C. Terrill, Commissioner of Roads, inspected work in Shelby county.

Lieut. H. C. Saulley, member of the United States Aviation Corps, was killed Friday at Pensacola when his machine fell. He held a world's altitude record for hydroaeroplane flights made last March when he ascended to 16,072 feet.

Lieutenant Saulley was 32 years of age and was a native of Kentucky. He was appointed to the Naval Academy from this state in 1904 and had been attached to the Pensacola station since January, 1915. Preliminary reports to the Navy Department indicated that the accident was caused by the breaking of the tail of the hydroaeroplane during the flight.

Farmers' Union Meeting

The Madison County Farmers' Union held their regular meeting at their lodge room over the store last Saturday and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: W. D. Smith, President; Elvador Tudor, Vice-President; A. J. Million, Secretary-Treasurer; E. Tudor, Chaplain; Newton Long, Conductor; J. E. Powell, Doorkeeper; O. H. Jackson, Organizer; J. W. Dawson, Perry Mohrly and James DeJarnett, Executive Committee.

The county meetings will be held on the third Saturday of each month and every farmer should rally to these meetings and become members and take stock in the company.

Climax-Madisonian.

Robt. E. Lea Murphy Will Tackle Cantrill

R. E. Lee Murphy of Lexington will oppose Congressman Campbell Cantrill for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Seventh District. Murphy's declaration papers, signed by W. Purcini and Charles P. Dodd, were filed today with Secretary of State Lewis.

David H. Kinsheo, of Madisonville, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Second District, also filed his declaration papers.—Lexington Herald.

Harlan County Road Work Sold

Harlan county is forging ahead on road construction. The J. A. Kreis Co., of Knoxville were the successful bidders on the Harlan-Bell and Harlan-Cawood roads. Their bids being \$51,213.70 and \$21,834.13 respectively.

The work has been sublet by the Kreis Co. to Mr. Condon of Knoxville, who is now having the road building machinery and material shipped from Morgan county where he has just completed some road work, and actual construction on the Harlan roads will begin as soon as this equipment arrives.

Twenty-five miles to the next post-office on our route so you can imagine how far from civilization we are. I can't miss a copy of The Citizen.

A former Berea student, 1907-10, now a bank cashier, says, "I find The Citizen to be a really good inspiring paper and well worth the subscription price."

A subscriber to The Citizen since its first issue writes: "I am sending you my renewal as my subscription expires July 1st. I keep paid in advance, but if I ever fail I hope you will continue sending the paper."

Advertise

There's No Better or Cheaper Way to Keep Folks Posted

Some Moving.

Bacon—My neighbor told me he played a game of chess on the train the other day when they were going forty miles an hour. Egbert—Why, I didn't know chess players ever moved as fast as that.—Yonkers Statesman.

U. S. NEWS

John R. McLean, owner of the Cincinnati Enquirer and the Washington Post, died Friday the 9th, in Washington.

Theodore Roosevelt declared Sunday to newspaper men that he is "out of politics." He has not made his position on the candidacy of Justice Hughes clear yet.

Frank Hanly, Progressive nominee for Governor in Indiana, declines to run because the Progressive national convention refused to adopt a prohibition plank in the platform at Chicago.

Independent oil jobbers testified before the Federal Trade Commission that the Standard Oil Company had demoralized the oil industry, and that profits had not been made through the sale of gasoline, but through the storing of millions of barrels of crude oil.

Charles E. Hughes re-entered politics with abundant zest, opening temporary headquarters in New York and receiving many callers. There was a marked change in his bearing, it was stated, his judicial reserve having been discarded and Republicans stated that the campaign virtually had begun.

Mexican bandits, said to be operating under Luis de la Rosa, were driven across the border by a troop of the Fourteenth Cavalry near Laredo, after they had attacked several ranches and driven off a number of horses. Gen. Trevino is said to have repudiated the agreement in regard to the disposition of troops made by Generals Pershing and Gaviro.

Appointment of an international commission to settle all questions in dispute between the United States and Mexico is being considered by the United States. Authority for such a step is given under the treaty of 1848.

U. S. TROOPS CROSS BORDER

AFTER RANCH IN TEXAS IS RAIDED BY MEXICANS—THIRD EXPEDITION IS SENT OUT.

Luis de la Rosa at Head of Invading Bandits—Direct Orders Issued by General Funston.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. San Antonio.—The third American punitive expedition crossed the international border separating the United States from Mexico. The soldiers went under orders from Major General Funston, commanding the southern division, United States Army, with the avowed intention of capturing, punishing or disbanding Mexican bandits making depredations into "the sacred soil" of the United States. Another raid took place at T. A. Coleman's ranch at Hidalgo, Texas, in Zapata county, 30 miles east of Laredo. There were no casualties on either side.

Bandit troops, under the leadership of Luis de la Rosa, crossed the Rio Grande not far from Nueva Laredo, swooped down on the ranch and made away with some 80 head of horses. The raid came unexpectedly. When Luis de la Rosa advertised extensively that he intended to raid Zapata county, Texas, it was believed by Funston that it was a feint to "draw the fire" of the Americans. The ruse, it was believed, was to induce Funston to send re-enforcements from other border points to Laredo, thereby leaving Brigadier General Pershing open to attack. However, word reached Funston in time, that the "advertised" raid was a ruse, and instead of concentrating the border guard Funston sent to Laredo the Texas cavalry squadron, leaving the border patrol intact.

Meanwhile General Alfredo Riquot, Carranzista commander at Nueva Laredo, on the Mexican side, gave assurance that he and his forces would pursue Luis de la Rosa and his co-conspirator Pizano.

The Mexicans had rounded up a bunch of horses on Coleman's ranch, when they were discovered by Conover and Myers and a Mexican employee of the ranch, who stampeded the animals.

Two Workers Killed in Fog. Cleveland, O., June 13.—New York Central passenger train No. 11, west bound, running more than two hours late in a fog, ran into a crowd of nearly 200 workmen, waiting on the tracks here for a work train. Killed two outright, seriously injured three and bruised a score. The dead have not been identified.

ALARMED OVER MEXICAN ASPECT

1,500 More Soldiers Ordered to Border.

SERIOUS PURPOSE IN RAIDS

Rapid Spread of Anti-American Sentiment Cause of Uneasiness to Washington Officials—Fear Attack on General Pershing's Column.

Washington, June 13.—With 1,500 additional regular troops ordered to the Mexican border and reports of the rapid spread of anti-American feeling continuing to come in from consuls all over northern Mexico, administration officials made no attempt to disguise their uneasiness. It was officially admitted that there is growing alarm over what the agitation may produce and the possibility of an attack on General Pershing's expedition.

No case of attack on the persons of American residents in Mexico has been reported, although there have been one or two attacks on vacant consulates and other American property.

Part of the increasing apprehension here is due to the renewed raids in the Laredo region. Several reports dealing with the situation there have been received. Officials declined to reveal details, but they gave the impression of having reason to believe a serious purpose was behind the bandit raid on the Coleman ranch.

Three raiders were killed and three captured, one report said. They tried to burn a railroad bridge near Laredo but failed, another report said. The new force sent to join General Funston's patrol, Secretary Baker said, was to fill in gaps in the guard such as that near Laredo. It will be composed of ten companies of coast artillery and a battalion of engineers. The artillery men will be withdrawn from fortifications between Portland, Me., and Sandy Hook, and the engineers go from barracks in this city. The secretary said there was no present intention of calling out additional national guard regiments for border duty.

A message from Captain Burrage, commanding the battleship Nebraska at Vera Cruz, said there was considerable unrest in that region, due apparently to the currency situation.

The state department, through Special Agent Rodgers at the City of Mexico, has called the attention of the de facto government to the anti-American outbreaks which for nearly two weeks have been spreading steadily. Many towns have held mass meetings and protested against the continued presence of American troops in Mexico.

Secretary Lansing still is at work on his reply to the Carranza note demanding the withdrawal of American forces. He again declined to discuss it in any respect.

LEAVE FOR ST. LOUIS, MO.

Indiana Democrats Leave on Special Train for Convention.

Indianapolis, June 13.—The Indiana delegation of Democrats for the Democratic national convention in St. Louis left on a special train at 10:30 o'clock this morning. Members of the Indiana party met at the Indiana Democratic club before their departure to bid Thomas R. Marshall, vice president, farewell.

Former Indiana Democrats who live in St. Louis are preparing to entertain the Indiana delegation. A committee of former Hoosiers will meet the delegation at the train and escort the members to the hotel. Later, it is believed, arrangements will be made for the entire Indiana delegation to take a boating trip on the Mississippi river.

NAB SUSPECT AX MURDERER

Warrant is Issued for Former Soldier—Sixteen Crimes Alleged.

Kansas City, June 13.—A warrant has been issued at Red Oak, Ia., for the arrest of William Mansfield, alias "Insane Blackie," on the charge of being responsible for the "ax murders" which resulted in the deaths of sixteen persons in Paola, Kas.; Villisca, Ia., and Blue Island, Ill. The warrant was applied for by the Burns detective agency.

Mansfield, who formerly was a soldier at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., is a former resident of Blue Island. The specific charge on which the warrant was issued was the murder of Joseph Moore, his family and visitors at Villisca, Ia., in 1912.

Teeth of a Shark.

A shark's teeth are movable at will and become erect at the moment the animal is seizing its prey.

WORLD NEWS

The capture of more than 65,000 prisoners is reported by Petrograd since the recent offensive began, and further gains made against the Austro-Hungarian forces were chronicled in Friday's dispatches.

Twelve members of the crew of the Hampshire, which went down off the Orkney Islands with Earl Kitchener aboard, have drifted ashore on a raft, according to an announcement by the English Admiralty on the 9th.

Heavy fighting has been in progress for 600 or 700 miles from the Gulf of Riga to Bukovina. Russians made fresh gains despite a German offensive intended to divert the drive against the Austro-Hungarians and Germans.

South and southwest of Trent the Italians drove the Austrians, and gains were made in the Arsa Valley and the Pasubio sector. The Austrians bombarded the Italians on Coni Zugua.

GERMANS RUSH TO AUSTRIANS' AID

Greatest Battle of War Raging on Russian Front.

CHECK RUSS AT TWO POINTS

Czar's Forces Capture 131,000 Austrians in Big Drive—Czernowitz is Being Evacuated After Being Battered by the Russian's Heavy Guns.

London, June 13.—From the region around the big Russian Baltic seaport, down to the suburbs of Czernowitz, capital of the Bukovina province, a front of eight hundred miles, the greatest battle of the war has been raging for the last twelve hours and is gaining hourly in fury. In point of numbers, length of the battle line, and strategic importance, Verdun is eclipsed, and the Austrian offensive on the Trentino appears like a skirmish alongside of the gigantic struggle in the east, thus far only in its primary stages.

The Germans have come to the aid of their hard-pressed ally in the south and the Russian offensive in Volhynia, Galicia and the Bukovina, now ten days old, has changed over night into a death grapple between Teutons and Russians, that promises definitely to decide matters in the east.

At the most essential point of the southern battle line in southern Bukovina, the German aid has thus far failed to stem the Russian tide. The czar's forces are continuing in their dash to the capital, Czernowitz, whose fortified suburbs are now being battered by their heavy guns. Unofficial reports announce the evacuation of the town.

Farther north, however, around the town of Bobulintze on the Strypa, fifteen miles north of Bucacz, the Austro-Hungarians, strongly reinforced by Germans, have scored their first substantial success since the czar's onslaughts began. They launched a furious counter attack, bringing the Russian assaults to a standstill and even forcing the Muscovite troops to take back their lines. According to the German war office more than 1,300 Russian prisoners were taken. Petrograd officially admits that the Russians withdrew their lines "a little."

This success, which postpones for the moment a massed invasion of the Bukovina, was made possible by the fact that Count von Bothmer, commander of the German army, hitherto stationed north of the Pripiet, hurried with part of his forces south, extending his lines not less than 182 miles, and taking a hand in the battle north of Bucacz, evidently in the psychological moment, saved the day for the Austro-Hungarians.

Simultaneously with this partial relief in the south, Field Marshal von Hindenburg began a general offensive against the Russian right wing and part of the center, launching concentrated attacks at five different points. He penetrated the czar's lines at two points near Jacobstadt, half way between Riga and Dwinsk, and at Kochany between Lake Narotch and Dwinsk. At the three other points in the Riga zone, south of Lake Dryvati, and on the Jasselda his attacks broke down under the Russian fire.

The Austro-Hungarian troops, in addition to their attacks north of Bucacz, launched a similar counter offensive north of Tarnopol, rushing forward six successive times. They failed each time.

The Russians, according to the Pez (Continued on Page Five)

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University Column

THE BEREA WORKERS HONOR PRESIDENT AND MRS. FROST

Friday evening, June 9th, was a happy occasion for President and Mrs. Frost. It was the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding and the day was celebrated in a most appropriate manner by the Faculty.

Some days ago certain whisperings were passed about among the workers telling of a glad day that would soon arrive for our much-esteemed President and his no less esteemed wife. These whisperings soon grew into a well-defined movement for the workers to show their appreciation by a gift and a message that would in a measure express their loyalty and devotion to the President and the great cause he represents.

At 6:30 all the workers assembled in front of Ladies Hall. Everyone was in a good humor and said something pleasant to everybody else. Fears had been expressed that the President and Mrs. Frost might not be at home at that particular time, but steps to insure this had been taken by the Registrar who in his accustomed diplomatic fashion had made an appointment with the President during the vespers hour. And why should the President suspect anything unusual when Marsh makes a vespers-hour appointment?

From Ladies Hall the procession led by Treasurer Osborne marched to the President's house. Here it halted and waited until the President and Mrs. Frost came out amid applause to learn what the disturbance meant. They looked surprised and somewhat bewildered at seeing the entire convocation assembled on the lawn without an order from the chief executive.

However, the tension was soon broken by Treasurer Osborne who stepped forward and in a most happy speech, explained the purpose of the gathering and presented to the unsuspecting bride and groom of twenty-five summers a beautiful set of silver, the gift of the Faculty. To this both Mrs. Frost and the President responded in a very gracious manner. Then a prayer followed, and a song while all joined hands and spread into a huge circle which fittingly symbolized the unfolding of the great Berea idea during President Frost's twenty-four years of administration.

For a moment the honored couple stood silent, wondering what would happen next. Then with his characteristic mastery of occasions the President invited the guests to pass thru the house to the back room to shake hands with the bride and groom. Thus the informal gathering was appropriately transformed into a reception where words of cordial greeting and congratulation were exchanged.

When the reception ended the guests went away leaving President and Mrs. Frost alone to recover from their surprise and talk over the joyful lover-days of auld lang syne.

SUMMER SCHOOL OPENS

The Berea College Summer School began work on Friday, June 9, one day after Commencement being given for rest and recreation. There is a larger enrollment this year than ever before. About sixty have entered to date. Several others will enter shortly. Doctor McAllister of the Normal Department is acting as Summer Regent. He is assisted in the work of teaching by Professor and Mrs. Peck and Professor Hunt. Strong courses in Education, Mathematics and other branches are being given. The Berea Summer School is growing; it will soon become one of the real attractions of Berea in the sunny summer time. Everything is being done to make the session this year a complete success. Watch Berea grow!

ALUMNI BANQUET

The triennial banquet of the College Association of Alumni was held in the recently constructed part of Kentucky Hall on Tuesday evening, June 6, from 5 to 7:30. There were about seventy-five people present. They were alumni of the College Department and their wives and husbands. A generous and palatable dinner was served in several courses which was thoroughly enjoyed by the students of former days. On account of the lack of time after dinner speeches had to be omitted, the address of the evening being delivered in Main Chapel at 7:30 by John R. Rogers. The Triennial Reunion of the Graduates of the College which reached its height in the alumni banquet was entirely a success. A larger number of alumni attended the reunion than ever before. The three days spent together were days of inspiration and help, days that will not soon be forgotten by those fortunate enough to be present.

A Teller's Query.

Is a clothing store room a coterie, a pantry or a vestry?—London Telegraph.

College Column

LIBRARY HOURS DURING THE SUMMER

During the Summer, the Library will be open every week day from 2 to 5 p. m., except Tuesday and Saturday.

On those days from 6:30 to 8:30 p. m. only.

Sundays 1:30 to 4:30 p. m.

Miss E. K. Corwin.

"JAM SOCIAL"

The last and crowning meeting of the school year 1915-16 was held in Main Chapel on Wednesday night, June 7. This occasion has come to be known as the "Jam Social." About 800 students met to say good-bye and to hold a farewell prayer-meeting. One hour was spent shaking hands and "jamming," then all took seats for a brief praise service. Brother Knight led this with his usual good cheer and happy manner. On the opening of the praise service, a goodly number responded with brief remarks as to the things they have received for which they are most thankful. At 9:30 the meeting adjourned, thus closing and making a part of history the school year of 1915-16.

COMMENCEMENT DAY

Commencement Day—the day of all the year at Berea—began rather unpromising. Later in the day the sun came out and the remaining hours were pleasant.

The grand march to the Tabernacle at 8:10 was poorly attended on account of the inclemency of the weather.

Immediately after the procession the Vocational graduation exercises began. Quite a number of young men and women completed courses in this department. The Normal graduation came next, some ten or twelve receiving diplomas. At 10:30 o'clock the college graduation took place. Several members of the class appeared with short orations and essays. At 11:30 degrees were conferred on twenty-two members of the graduating class. President Frost presented the diplomas making remarks appropriate to the occasion.

In the afternoon the address of the day was delivered by Doctor Goss of Cincinnati. His theme was "The New Internationalism." He began with the primal passions of humanity and traced their development thru the ages concluding that the present war will bring a change which will demand a new international change. This was one of the most powerful addresses heard in Berea this year.

Doctor Goss was followed by Doctor Gunsaulus of Chicago who spoke in a powerful manner for fifteen minutes on "America's Contribution to Peace." Doctor Johnson of Boston, Trustee Brodie, Rev. George R. Mott and others followed with short addresses which were truly inspiring.

Altho the crowd was not so large this year, this was one of the most successful commencements in the history of the institution. The year 1915-16 is closed and gone. May we make the most of the year that it to come.

ALUMNI ADDRESS

The address before the Triennial Reunion of the College Graduates was delivered by John R. Rogers on Tuesday, June 6. A large crowd gathered in the Chapel to hear this address. Mr. Rogers is an alumnus of the College Department and a trustee of the College, thus he was well-fitted for the address of the evening. His subject was, "What is Sanity?" He pictured the awful condition of the present world and drew the conclusion that the world was going insane. After outlining the nature of a man's sanity in the present crisis, he made an appeal to the College men and women as the only persons who are really sane, saying that the world is looking to them to teach it what real sanity is. The address of welcome to the alumni was given by President Frost to which William A. Adams of the class of '12 responded. This was one of the most important meetings of the Triennial Reunion and was enjoyed by all present.

Kitchen Probably Chosen.

Raleigh, N. C., June 5.—Unofficial reports indicate the renomination by a large majority of Representative Claude Kitchin, majority leader in the house, in the North Carolina Democratic primary.

HELPLESSNESS.

Every man and woman ought to prize above almost every other quality the capacity for self help, and yet every man and woman will at some time or other be sorely in need of the help of others and at some time or other will find that he or she can't turn give help even to the strongest.

Academy Column

ACADEMY GRADUATION

On Saturday evening, June 3, the Academy Department held its annual graduating exercises in the Tabernacle. The entire program was given to a study of Shakespeare, this being the three hundredth anniversary of his death. Brief expositions of the life, works and character of this great man were given after which scenes were given from various dramas. These parts were taken from "Hamlet," "Taming of the Shrew," "Midsummer Night's Dream," "Macbeth," "Julius Caesar," and "The Merchant of Venice." These parts were excellently represented by different members of the class who gave real and characteristic interpretations. After the program was concluded, the graduates assembled on the platform and Dean Matheny spoke a few words of god-speed and farewell. Dean Rumlund responded to this by inviting all to continue their study under the leadership of the College Department. This was one of the most successful exhibitions the Academy Department has ever given. Its members are to be congratulated upon their success in the years work.

SUMMER SUNDAY SCHOOL

For the first time in its history, the College Sunday-school will continue its sessions during the summer months. The Summer School is becoming large enough to support a school of its own. The Sunday school for the summer met last Sunday morning and began organizing. There will be about one hundred and fifty enrolled. The organization will be completed next Sunday. The regular International Lessons will be used, yet opportunity for special work along several lines will be given. The completed organization of the school will be given later.

NOVELTY EXAMS

One of the most interesting features of Commencement was the method of examination in Doctor Raine's classes on Tuesday, June 6. Doctor Raine was compelled to leave town on important business. He placed the examination in the hands of the students. The fact that classes of seventy could meet, examine themselves and disband in such good order was interesting indeed. This was the first time such a thing has been tried in Berea and it worked with perfect success. The institution is to be congratulated that can trust its students to examine themselves.

FACULTY BANQUET

The annual faculty and trustee banquet was held last Wednesday night in Main Dining Room. The faculty, trustees, and College alumni were present. A sumptuous dinner was served during which joy and merriment ran high. After dinner words of encouragement and inspiration were given by different speakers. The entire evening was one of great enjoyment and mirth, yet not without great help and inspiration. In these annual banquets may be seen the men who oversee the work of the institution, the people who do the work and the people who have been sent out by the institution to do the world's work. This is an inspiring scene.

Encouragement.

"Do you think your father would consent to our marriage?" "He might. Father's so eccentric."—Buffalo Express.

SENATOR OLLIE M. JAMES

May Be Permanent Chairman of the Democratic Convention.



Photo by American Press Association.

Washington, June 5.—At a conference between President Wilson, Representative Doremus, Norman Hapgood and Senator Taggart the name of Senator Ollie M. James of Kentucky was suggested as permanent chairman of the St. Louis convention.

Normal Column

FOLK SONGS OF THE SOUTHERN MOUNTAINS

Anna May Wagers

One who has lived for a number of years in the Southern Highlands is well aware of the large number of folk songs known and sung by the people. As the songs of the wood thrush or the brown thrasher is sweeter when heard in its native haunts so the songs of the mountains to be appreciated must be heard in their native fields and woodlands. They are better adapted to solitudes among the hills than to crowded halls. They are heard at their best when sung by the farmer girl as she drives home the cows in the evening, by the mother in the cabin home as she sings to her child while she is churning, sewing, washing dishes or sweeping the floor, by the mountain girl as she gathers a few of her friends about the cabinet organ and plays the songs which she and they really enjoy. They are sung by the water carrier as she goes to and from the spring, by the lonesome plow boy as he returns home at twilight from his work. These songs are sung mostly when alone, or that is when I sing them, because there is a sort of lonesome feeling which steals into my heart and makes me feel as if an old friend had returned.

You may wonder how these songs are scattered. Some girl or boy in a community gets a ballad of some song and a friend in another community hears them sing it and wants the ballad. So it goes from one community to another, and each time perhaps the tune is slightly changed.

Many of the old English ballads were brought by our Anglo-Saxon forefathers from England, Ireland and Scotland. These have in most instances undergone certain changes due to the incident and accident of the traditional methods by which they have been preserved. Some of these are the "Dog and the Gun," "Barbara Allen," "Pretty Polly," "The House Carpenter" and others. They are similar to those of old countries but the tunes and words too have been somewhat changed for in passing from one writer to another verses are forgotten and new verses are added and some times they are changed to suit the conditions, and the tunes are altered too.

There is another class which is composed by local song writers. These are of many kinds but are ballads in nature, that is, each one tells a story about some tragedy, or some incident that has attracted public attention. They are written and sung by some who have been disappointed in love such as "Charley Brooks," "Jack and Joe," "A Young Girl's Advice," etc. Those about some well-known tragedy are: "Pearly Bryan," "Helen Flannery," "Assassination of J. B. Marcum," "Frankie Baker" and others. These are so popular because people like to talk about tragedies and they like to sing about them too.

But not all the popular folk songs of the mountains belong to the kind just mentioned. There is a merry side of life among the mountains which finds expression in the songs and the instrumental music of the people. I can give little idea of them in this discussion, but the character of these may be surmised from the following titles of songs which are often sung by the banjo accompaniment, "Going down Town," "Hook and Line," "Granny Will Your Dog Bite," "Turkey in the Straw," "Ground Hog" and many others of like kind. These are sung by boys and rarely by girls. They are played by the old fiddlers at dances, whistled by plow boys and young men going to see their sweethearts. The tunes are caught and passed on by one fiddler to another.

Then there are the war songs composed by the soldiers of the sixties, by sweethearts who remained at home, by the boys in camp for the girls they left behind. These are sung now by the old soldiers and by their grand children. We also have songs about Bible stories, the crucifixion, the birth of Christ, etc.

Many of these are the real folk songs of the mountain people. They have been written by men behind the bars, by women on the sick bed, some of them by young men whose girls have jilted them, or by young women whose lovers have proved untrue. When the words are composed they are nearly always sung to familiar ballad airs for the people are not quick to originate tunes. But sometimes the tune itself is composed by the song writer. As soon as the song is sung once, another ear catches it and other lips sing it for still others to pass on. Thus they go from one home to another, changed a little here and there until all the people of the Highlands who love the native songs will hear them. This is the way they are scattered. And because they recount the hopes and fears, the disappointments and longings of the

Vocational Column

"WHEN IN ROME DO AS ROME DOES."

By J. Sklaner.

We are bound more or less to respect our surroundings, that is, manners and customs demand that a certain recognition be given the ideas of others. But despite this after a due consideration has been given the peculiar circumstances which may have arisen in consequence of friendship, kinship or whatever minor condition we are yet bound to revert to first principles in determining our actions under whatever circumstances.

To merely follow custom is the greatest mistake which can come to man. Differences of opinion and the comparison of ideas is the forerunner of progression. If we are to keep on and dip into the fields of the unknown we cannot act exactly as have our predecessors or those immediately surrounding us. Moreover, to act while in any community as they do, though merely for the sake of custom, is to deny the fundamental principle of friendship—the association of ideas. And I would ask is friendship founded on similarity of ideas or on the admission and appreciation of new ones? It seems to me that after persons have come to have a very great similarity of ideas that love is the dominant factor, but that as long as there is merely an appreciation or a recognition of the worthiness of the other's ideas that friendship only exists.

So, "to do as Rome does when you are in Rome" hardly finds a justification in a possible break in friendship for mockery engendered by respect for custom has yet to invent anything but stagnation.

"ENTHUSIASM"

Enthusiasm is defined as earnestness, devotion, zeal, or ardor. These are all good as far as they go toward explaining enthusiasm.

However enthusiasm is not so easily defined as that.

To set a thing going a person has to believe it will go before trying to start it, or he will fail.

I say knowledge is not power.

Coal within itself is not energy.

Coal on fire is energy.

Just so knowledge atfame with enthusiasm is power, and if it is so atfame there will be no doubt of power or thought of defeat.

When a person knows a thing and thinks he can (because of his looks he thinks knowledge is radiating from his very finger tips) instill into other people his beliefs, he is a failure.

Just this state of ennui or lukewarmness in expounding the thoughts contained in the text, or even in the instructors mind is just what causes so many who try to instruct fail to get results and finally have to quit.

Enthusiasm is feeling, is fire, is magnetic force. Its appeal is not to the head, but to the heart.

Just as belief is the foundation of success, as earnestness is the superstructure, so the pillars of sustaining strength, the dome of beautifying completeness, is enthusiasm.

Mind communicates with mind in other ways than by words. It is the visible arguments that prove to people your belief in anything. Inability to explain what electricity is does not bar us from using the telephone system. Thoughts are invisible wires in the mind. If your message is true it will be received. If your enthusiasm is genuine, the attention of your audience will not wander from your theme any more than the mariners varies from the pole.

The vibrations of enthusiasm, personal magnetism, hypnotism—call it what you will—is that which secures attention, stimulates interest, sets the mind and heart in motion, to think and act.

Enthusiasm is faith in earnest action.

Your success, therefore, depends upon enthusiastic hope, upon earnest belief, upon the faith which cries, "It shall be done."

C. C. McGuire.

people of the soil they cling to their memories and become almost a part of their life. The song of the mountain girl who loves music is just as much a part of her as are the roses in her cheeks. So is it with the old time fiddler and his fiddle tune; they are inseparable.

When a careful study of these folk songs are made it will be found that they are as true to the simple pioneer mountain life as the song of the mocking bird is to the orchards and the pastures of the Southland.

OF COURSE.

"He who gives quickly gives twice." "Yes, mainly because he's called upon to give again later."—Judge.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENGINEERING IN THE SOUTHERN MOUNTAINS

(Continued from Page One).

mountain regions and eastern Kentucky blacks. In only six counties do the blacks exceed one thousand and in twelve they are less than one hundred.

In drawing conclusions, however, it must be borne in mind that there are many cultured, rich and educated people in the mountains. These have come in either through the agency of the lumber or mining industries or as social workers. It is sufficient to say that here and there will be found little hamlets where the leaven of social uplift is at work and the cause of humanity is advancing. One county in western Virginia possesses four elegant county high schools and has in addition bonded itself for \$1,000,000 for macadam pikes.

What then is the field of engineering education in such a region? The discussion appears to fall into two parts; namely, the strictly engineering field and the educational and social horizon. The latter will be treated first.

No one notices with more gratification than the technical school graduate himself the fact that the old time conception of the engineer is passing and that whereas he was formerly supposed to be but a heartless automaton whose vocabulary consisted largely of cuss words and formulae, he is now expected to conduct himself as a refined, scientifically trained gentleman—none the less an engineer but in addition a social or community physician, who seeks to obtain civic improvement in all directions by the judicious performance of his specialty and the tactful utilization of his leisure.

This is a new function of the engineer, but one which may expand to its maximum usefulness in Appalachia. The land and the people cry out for aid—for leadership—for advice. Such can only be given by him whose heart is big and who has sufficient culture to see many things outside his narrow sphere and possesses in addition the ability to remedy conditions with tact and foresight when such will produce better results than the application of the invariable laws of his profession.

Upon entering some localities the technical graduate will find himself the only being in a village of several hundred souls who has attended school more than a year. Under such circumstances he will do one of two things depending upon his undergraduate mode of life. Either he will be a reclus with the exception of a few saloon brawls for excitement or he will be a factor for higher civic and educational ideals.

The mountain people are not readers and they do not know how to play. Instead they rehearse in the store, the barroom, even at the roadside in the presence of the toddling children the shooting escapades of the feud and the still. Concerted community action for local improvement is unknown, the only incentive to social intercourse in the intolerant sectarian church, the rank partisan political rally or the inane party where until recently kissing games are the fashion for all ages. The new and welcome type of engineer may here function, not necessarily as a missionary but at least as a Christian gentleman.

But what specific things are there in this section," the reader reflects, "to even call the engineer, much less to establish a technical school?" A glance at present conditions reveals not only the future possibilities of this great field but gives crying evidence also of the entire absence of scientific practice in the past. What would the sanitary engineer say concerning a rural hotel which is so built that the toilets (in reality the old-fashioned privy) are directly over a slow moving and shallow creek which is forded in two places by main streets of the village. At this stream the pigs, sheep and horses and in fact all live stock drink freely and later in the tannery butchering season become staple articles of food. Bridges are few and no one cares for the condition of the highway. Many country roads follow the bed of a stream for miles over the slate layers that rise and fall in step formation frequently as much as fifteen inches at a time. Obviously such a road is useless during the rainy season. In many sections no attempt is made to maintain other than a path for saddle horses. Along with the growth of mining and lumbering there has come an increased demand for reasonable hauling cost, a thing which will soon call forth better roads and will elicit the aid of the highway engineer. The great Dixie Highway now under construction from Chicago and Indianapolis to Atlanta is one other indication of the trend of affairs.

Another source of constant difficulty is the possession and transaction of real property. Some of the

(Continued on Page Five)

THE FORESTER'S DAUGHTER

A Romance of the Bear Tooth Range

By HAMLIN GARLAND

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CHAPTER XV.

Wayland Hears From Home.

It was almost noon of the fourth day when the supervisor called up to say that he was at the office and would reach the ranch at 6 o'clock.

"I wish you would come home at once," his wife argued, and something in her voice convinced him that he was more needed at home than in the town. "All right, mother. Hold the fort an hour, and I'll be there."

Mrs. McFarlane met him at the hitching bar, and it required but a glance for him to read in her face a troubled state of mind.

"This has been a disastrous trip for Berrie," she said after one of the hands had relieved the supervisor of his horse.

"In what way?" She was a bit impatient. "Mrs. Belden is filling the valley with the story of Berrie's stay in camp with Mr. Norcross."

His face showed a graver line. "It couldn't be helped. The horses had to be followed, and that youngster could not do it, and, besides, I expected to get back that night. Nobody but an old knoop like Seth Belden would think evil of our girl, and, besides, Norcross is a man to be trusted."

"Of course he is, but the Beldens are ready to think evil of any one connected with us. And Cliff's assault on Wayland?"

He looked up quickly. "Assault? Did he make trouble?"

"Yes. He overtook them on the trail and would have killed Norcross if Berrie hadn't interfered. He was crazy with jealousy."

"Nash didn't say anything about any assault."

"He didn't know it. Berrie told him that Norcross fell from his horse."

"Good God! I never suspected a word of this. I didn't think he'd do that."

He fixed another penetrating look upon her face, and his voice was vibrant with anxiety as he said, "You don't think there's anything wrong?"

"No, nothing wrong, but she's profoundly in love with him. I never have seen her so wrapped up in any one. She thinks of nothing else. It scares me to see it, for I've studied him closely and I can't believe he feels the same toward her. His world is so different from ours. I don't know what to do or say. I fear she is in for a period of great unhappiness."

The return of the crew from the corral cut short this conference, and when McFarlane went in Berrie greeted him with such frank and joyous expression that all his fears vanished.

"Did you come over the high trail?" she asked.

"No, I came your way. I didn't want to take any chances of getting mixed. It's still raining up there," he answered, then turned to Wayland: "Here's your mail, Norcross, a whole batch of it—and one telegram in the bunch. Hope it isn't serious."

Wayland took the bundle of letters and retired to his room, glad to escape the persistent stare of the cowhands. The dispatch was from his father and was curt and specific as a command: "Shall be in Denver on the 23d. Meet me at the Palmer House. Am on my way to California. Come prepared to join me on the trip."

With the letters unopened in his lap he sat in silent thought, profoundly troubled by the instant decision which this message demanded of him. At first glance nothing was simpler than to pack up and go. He was only a tourist in the valley, with no intention of staying, but there was Berrie! To go meant a violent end of their pleasant romance. To think of flight saddened him, and yet his better judgment was clearly on the side of going. "Much as I like her, much as I admire her, I cannot marry her. The simplest way is to frankly tell her so and go. It seems cowardly, but in the end she will be happier."

His letters carried him back into his own world. One was from Will Halliday, who was going with Professor Holman on an exploring trip up the Nila. "You must join us. Holman has promised to take you on." Another classmate wrote to know if he did not want to go into a land deal on the Gulf of Mexico. A girl asked: "Are you to be in New York this winter? I am. I've decided to go into this suffrage movement." And so, one by one, the threads which bound him to eastern city life resound their elements. After all, this Colorado outing, even though it should last two years, would only be a vacation. His real life was in the cities of the east. Charming as Berrie was, potent as she seemed, she was, after all, a fixed part of the mountain land and not to be



"Good Lord," exclaimed Norcross in sudden realization of the gravity of the case, "what beasts they are!"

taken from it. At the moment marriage with her appeared absurd.

A knock at his door and the supervisor's voice gave him a keen shock. "Come in," he called, springing to his feet with a thrill of dread, of alarm.

McFarlane entered slowly and shut the door behind him. His manner was serious and his voice gravely gentle as he said, "I hope that telegram does not call you away."

"It is from my father asking me to meet him in Denver," answered Norcross, with faltering breath. "He's on his way to California. Won't you sit down?"

The older man took a seat with quiet dignity. "Seems like a mighty fine chance, don't it? I've always wanted to see the coast. When do you plan for to pull out?"

"I haven't decided to go at all. I'm still dazed by the suddenness of it. I didn't know my father was planning this trip."

"I see. Well, before you decide to go I'd like to have a little talk with you. My daughter has told me part of what happened to you on the trail. I want to know all of it. You're young, but you've been out in the world, and you know what people can say about you and my girl. His voice became level and menacing as he added, "And I don't intend to have her put in wrong on account of you."

Norcross was quick to reply. "Nobody will dare accuse her of wrongdoing. She's a noble girl. No one will dare to criticize her for what she could not prevent."

"You don't know the Beldens. My girl's character will be on trial in every house in the county tomorrow. The Belden side of it will appear in the city papers. Sympathy will be with Clifford. Berrie will be made an issue by my enemies. They'll get me through her."

"Good Lord," exclaimed Norcross in sudden realization of the gravity of the case, "what beasts they are!"

"Moore's gang will seize upon it and work it hard," McFarlane went on, with calm insistence. "They want to bring the district forester down on me. This is a fine chance to hodge me. They will make a great deal of my putting you on the roll. Our little camping trip is likely to prove a serious matter to us all."

"Surely you don't consider me at fault."

Worried as he was, the father was just. "No, you're not to blame. No one is to blame. It all dates back to the horses quitting camp. But you've got to stand pat now for Berrie's sake."

"But what can I do? I'm at your service. What role shall I play? Tell me what to do and I will do it."

McFarlane was staggered, but he answered: "You can at least stay on the ground and help fight. This is no time to stampede."

"You're right. I'll stay, and I'll make any statement you see fit. I'll do anything that will protect Berrie."

McFarlane again looked him squarely in the eyes. "Is there an agreement between you?"

"Nothing formal—that is, I mean I admire her, and I told her"—He stopped, feeling himself on the verge of the irrevocable. "She's a splendid girl," he went on. "I like her exceedingly, but I've known her only a few weeks."

McFarlane interrupted. "Girls are flighty critters," he said sadly. "I don't know why she's taken to you so terribly strong, but she has. She doesn't seem to care what people say so long as they do not blame you. But if you should pull out you might just as well cut her heart to pieces"—His voice broke, and it was a long time before he could finish. "You're not at fault—I know that—but if you can stay on a little while and make it an ounce or two easier for her and for her mother I wish you'd do it."

Wayland extended his hand impulsively. "Of course I'll stay. I never really thought of leaving." In the grip of McFarlane's hand was something warm and tender.

Berrie could not be entirely deceived. She read in her father's face a subtle change of line which she related to

something Wayland had said. "Did he tell you what was in the telegram? Has he got to go away?" she asked anxiously.

"Yes, he said it was from his father."

"What does his father want of him?"

"He's on his way to California and wants Wayland to go with him, but Wayland says he's not going."

A pang shot through Berrie's heart. "He mustn't go—he isn't able to go," she exclaimed, and her pain, her fear, came out in her sharpened, constricted tone. "I won't let him go—till he's well."

Mrs. McFarlane gently interposed. "He'll have to go, honey, if his father needs him."

"Let his father come here," she rose and, going to his door, decisively knocked. "May I come in?" she demanded rather than asked before her mother could protest. "I must see you."

Wayland opened the door, and she entered, leaving her parents facing each other in mute helplessness. Mrs. McFarlane turned toward her husband with a face of despair. "She's ours no longer, Joe. Our time of bereavement has come."

He took her in his arms. "There, there, mother, don't cry. It can't be helped. You cut loose from your parents and came to me in just the same way. Our daughter's a grown woman and must have her own life. All we can do is to defend her against the coyotes who are busy with her name."

"But what of him, Joe; he don't care for her as she does for him. Can't you see that?"

"He'll do the right thing, mother; he told me he would. He knows how much depends on his staying here now, and he intends to do it."

"But in the end, Joe, after this scandal is lived down, can he—will he—marry her? And if he marries her can they live together and be happy? His way of life is so different. He can't content himself here, and she can't fit in where he belongs. It all seems hopeless to me. Wouldn't it be better for her to suffer for a little while now than to make a mistake that may last a lifetime?"

"Maybe it would, mother, but the decision is not ours. She's too strong for us to control. She's of age, and if she comes to a full understanding of the situation she can decide the question a whole lot better than either of us."

"That's true," she sighed. "In some ways she's bigger and stronger than both of us. Sometimes I wish she were not so self-reliant."

When Wayland caught the startled look on Berrie's face he knew that she had learned from her father the contents of his telegram and that she would require an explanation.

"Are you going away?" she asked.

"Yes. At least, I must go down to Denver to see my father. I shall be gone only overnight."

"And will you tell him about our trip?" she pursued, with unflinching directness. "And about me?"

He gave her a chair and took a seat himself before replying. "Yes, I shall tell him all about it and about you and your father and mother. He shall know how kind you've all been to me."

He said this bravely, and at the moment he meant it, but as his father's big, impassive face and cold, keen eyes came back to him his courage sank, and in spite of his firm resolution some part of his secret anxiety communicated itself to the girl, who asked many questions with intent to find out more particularly what kind of man the elder Norcross was.

Wayland's replies did not entirely reassure her. He admitted that his father was harsh and domineering in character and that he was ambitious to have his son take up and carry forward his work. "He was willing enough to have me go to college till he found I was specializing on wrong lines. Then I had to fight in order to keep my place. He's glad I'm out here, for he thinks I'm regaining my strength. But just as soon as I'm well enough he expects me to go to Chicago and take charge of the western office. Of course I don't want to do that. I'd rather work out some problem in chemistry that interests me, but I may have to give in for a time at least."

"Will your mother and sisters be with your father?"

"No, indeed! You couldn't get any one of them west of the Hudson river with a log chain. My sisters were both born in Michigan, but they want to forget it. They pretend they have forgotten it. They both have New Yorkitis. Nothing but the big hotels will do them now."

"I suppose they think we're all 'Injuns' out here?"

"Oh, no, not so bad as that. But they wouldn't comprehend anything about you except your muscle. That would catch 'em. They'd worship your splendid health, just as I do. It's pitiful the way they both try to put on weight. They're always testing some new food, some new tonic. They'll do anything except exercise regularly and go to bed at 10 o'clock."

(To be continued)

BONDAGE.

"AND this is freedom!" cried the serf. "I tread free soil, the free air blows on me." And wild to learn the sweets of liberty.

With eager hope his bosom bounded fast, but not for naught had the long years

passed. Habit of slavery. Among the free he still was servile, and disheartened he crept back to the old bondage of the past. Long did he bear a hard and heavy chain, wreathed with aramant and asphodel.

But through the flower-breaths stole the weary pain. I cast it off and fled, but 'twas in vain, for when once bound I passed by where it

I took it up and bound it on again.

—Lucy White Johnson.

CHAUTAUQUA ENTERS NEW PHASE

Permanence of Parent Institution of Chautauqua Movement Now Definitely Established.

Over Quarter Million Dollars Being Spent on Plant at Chautauqua, N. Y., This Year, Making Largest Single Year's Development in History of the Movement Since 1874—New Entrances, Public Buildings, and Residences, All of Permanent Construction. City of Tents No Longer the Type to Represent the Chautauqua Idea.

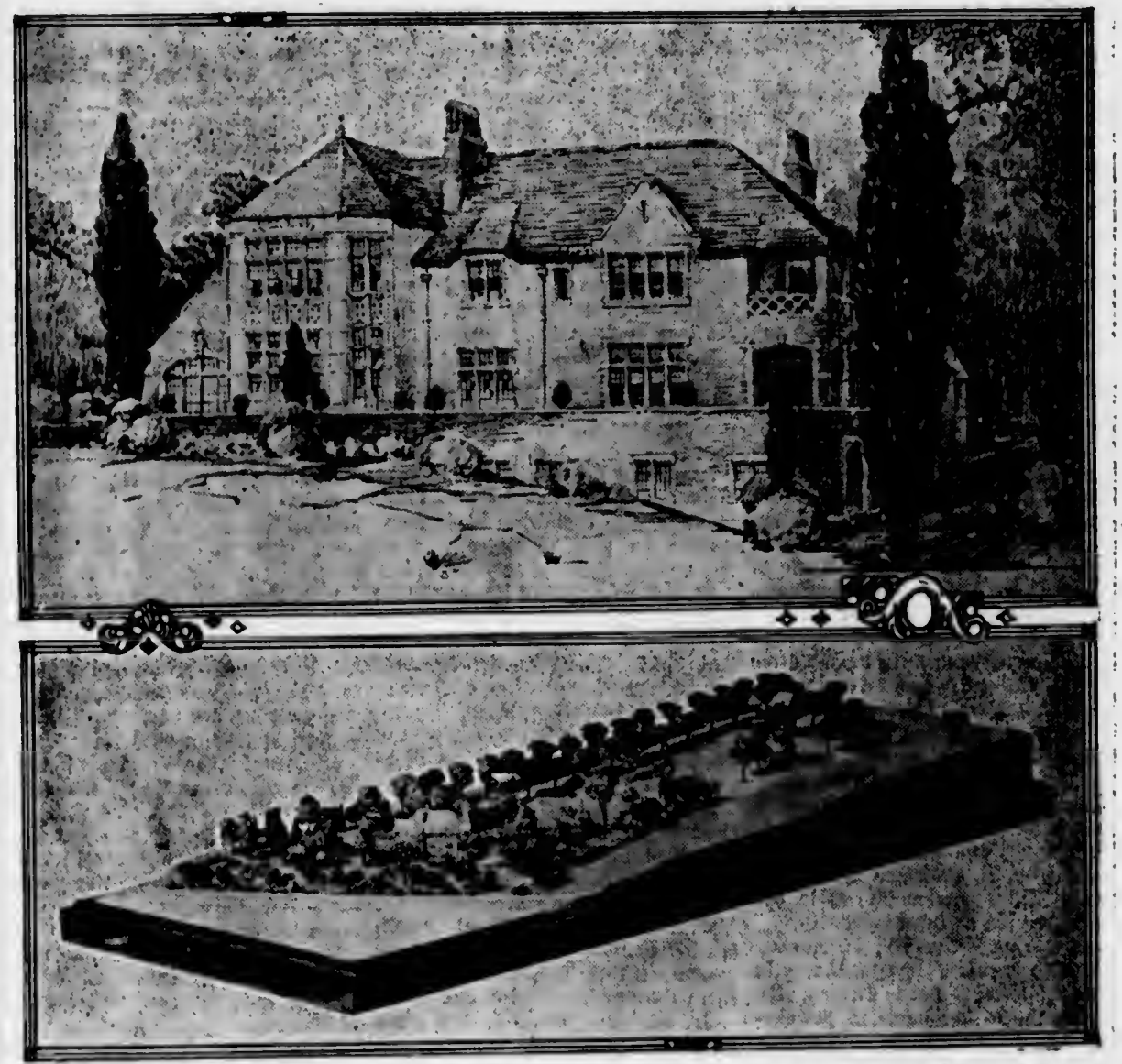
NEW developments which are going on at Chautauqua, N. Y., in buildings, approaches and transportation facilities differ greatly from the prevailing notion of a chautauqua as a transitory thing. Brick paved highways, double track interurban car lines, entrances of brick and concrete in good architectural design, landscape treatment on a broad scale, educational buildings in comprehensive groups, hotel rooms with steam heat and other like conveniences, private residences costing a fortune to build do not grow up around an enterprise of fleeting character, yet all these things are taking shape this spring at Chautauqua. The fact is that the parent institution of the Chautauqua movement, on Chautauqua Lake, has within a decade passed into a wholly new phase, the "city of tents" giving way very fast to a city that "has foundations." Electric light and power plants, gas mains, water supply and sewage systems, paved sidewalks,

volves also the double tracking of the trolley line, the laying of needed switches and the construction of a new and complete station. The plans for the station building are by Freeburg & Fidler, architects, of Jamestown, N. Y. There will be a double track in front and a switch to the rear for freight, baggage and express. The building will be 56 by 225, built of red brick, stone and concrete. The design will harmonize with the present permanent institution buildings, with red tile roof and wide, projecting eaves. The outside passenger platform will be 25 by 72, so arranged that outgoing and incoming traffic may be separated. On the inside will be the institution ticket office with incoming and outgoing passes, the exchange office, news and candy stands and the rest room for ladies. Toilet rooms, inside and outside, will be provided for both sexes. Adjoining the traction ticket office will be the baggage department with checking and transfer offices, the freight department and the express department, all to have ample platform space for

park, and the natural beauty of a stream and ravine at that point will be enhanced by planting trees and shrubs. A plaza near the station has also been reserved for park use. The planning of this addition has been done by George Y. Skinner, a specialist connected with the New York firm of Samuel Parsons & Co., landscape architects.

The Chautauqua High School, the Institution Garage and car parking place, the excellent Chautauqua golf links and the industrial center comprising repair shops of various kinds are located west of the Chautauqua enclosure on the highway and trolley line.

Chautauqua's New Water Gate. Second in importance to the improvements of the land gate at Chautauqua, now under way, is the construction of the new pier building, on the site of the old wooden structure, which was torn down last fall. The Miller Memorial Bell Tower, erected in memory of the late Lewis Miller of Akron, O., co-founder with Bishop John H. Vin-



PACKARD ESTATE ON CHAUTAUQUA LAKE, ADJOINING CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION GROUNDS. THIS PALATIAL NEW RESIDENCE WILL BE OCCUPIED BY ITS OWNERS THIS SUMMER. BOTTOM SECTION OF CUT SHOWS MODEL OF THE GROUNDS.

year-round office buildings of fire proof or slow burning construction are among the things that one by one have supplanted the earlier makeshifts. Over a quarter of a million dollars is just now being expended to present the assembly to 1916 visitors in its new character as a permanent institution, definitely come to stay.

The Chautauqua assembly at Chautauqua, N. Y., will this summer offer to the visitor's view two important and striking improvements in two approaches—the water gate or pier, where will enter the visitor coming by steamboat from other points on Lake Chautauqua, and the land gate, where will enter the visitor coming by trolley from any direction or by motorcar over the excellent highway which connects with the great east and west thoroughfare at Westfield, N. Y.

Chautauqua's New Land Gate.

The general highway improvement is the most extensive enterprise now under way at Chautauqua, N. Y. This has been secured by generous co-operation with Chautauqua Institution on the part of the State of New York, the county of Chautauqua and the Chautauqua Traction Company operating the electric railroad from Jamestown to Westfield. It comprises a modern passenger station, double tracking of the trolley line, a new brick paved highway and important changes in the boundaries of the Assembly enclosure.

Plans were made in 1913 by the State for the improvement of the highway. A magnificent new state road is now open through Mayville to Westfield, connecting with the great roadway east and west, known to all automobilists. The line of the highway at Chautauqua was changed and straightened and paved with brick. This change has made possible the addition of a considerable acreage to the lot and park space of the institution. It in-

loading and unloading. Work has already been begun so as to assure completion before the season opens. The cost of the structure will be some \$30,000 and incidental improvements by the Traction Company perhaps \$10,000 additional.

The institution has expended for land and buildings and for the improvements made over \$40,000. The special piece of brick highway has cost the state and county \$17,000, while the Traction Company expenditures, as just indicated, will aggregate at least \$40,000.

For a quarter of a century the water gate was the principal and almost the only entrance to Chautauqua, and it will be remembered for its natural picturesque beauty by every one who has visited the assembly during the past forty-two years. More recently, since the development of the electric railway and since the automobile has become so important a factor, the roadgate has received the larger share of visitors, yet it has had nothing to suggest the real character of Chautauqua. It has been like the railroad approach to many a town, a back door entrance, crowded and comfortable, without character or convenience.

The change in the highway and trolley line has made available to the institution a tract about 4,000 feet long, varying in width from 10 to 300 feet, or nearly thirteen acres, and brings the total area within the enclosure up to about 200 acres. The new section is laid out into eighty-eight lots and into parking. The lots thus made available for lease are somewhat larger than the older Chautauqua lots. Two of the new streets formed are named Harper and Massey avenues, to commemorate services to Chautauqua by Dr. William H. Harper of the University of Chicago and the Massey family of Toronto. In this extension about two acres have been added to the present playground

cent of Chautauqua Assembly, is an impressive enhancement of the natural charm of "the point." The new pier building, which will cost about \$10,000, will be another added ornament.

The new pier building will be a two story structure of 40 by 100 feet, with concrete columns and red tile roofing. The first floor will contain the institution ticket office, steamboat ticket office, waiting rooms, check room, baggage room and refreshment booth. The second floor will be entirely devoted to a covered promenade. A most attractive building is promised by Green & Wicks of Buffalo, the institution architects.

For the past two years there has been a marked improvement in this entire section of Chautauqua, in ground, park and cottage betterments, to which the new boat landing and water entrance will give final emphasis.

Summer Schools Growing.

The growth of summer schools throughout the country is being largely shared by the pioneer summer schools at Chautauqua, N. Y. This year's addition to the Chautauqua Summer Schools on College Hill will be in the form of two sixty foot ends added to the sides of the rectangle already well defined. When completed all the classes, comprising 3,000 students, will be provided for in this building, with the open end of the quadrangle toward the lake and "the old chestnut tree" a venerable Chautauqua landmark in the center.

It is to be hoped that friends of popular education will come forward to make possible in the immediate future the completion of this unique group of buildings which will serve as classrooms, laboratories and dormitories.

The Chautauqua Summer Schools themselves are unique in having always been self supporting. They are the oldest summer schools in the coun-

(Continued on page seven)

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERE A AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

BRECK & EVANS
RICHMOND, KY.
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C. Tevis, the Tailor

For Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing we give the best work at the lowest price. Satisfaction guaranteed. Phone 71. We call for and deliver.

Short Street in the Cornelius Building
Call and give me a trial.

Master Lewis and Edward Davis are visiting their aunt, Mrs. Frank Roy at Wildie.

Mrs. Walter Wyatt, nee Ethel Van Winkle of Cincinnati, is visiting her parents on Richmond pike.

Dr. Burt Cornelius is the possessor of a new Ford.

Chester Lewis and Paul Perkins of Lancaster were in town Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Logsdon and daughter of Paint Lick are visiting friends here.

Miss Gilla Dean is visiting friends in Ohio.

Mrs. Harley Bono of Linden, O., visited with Mrs. W. H. Bower the past week.

Master Don Barber is very ill with blood poisoning.

Rev. and Mrs. D. W. Brown are re-joining over the arrival of a nine-pound baby girl.

Mr. and Mrs. Bige Estridge are the proud parents of a baby girl.

Miss Marie Bower leaves Friday for a visit at Knoxville and Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Van Winkle and family left Thursday for Harlan where they will visit Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Van Winkle before they return to their home in Vanceburg.

Miss Freda Roesche, after spending Commencement week with friends in Berea, left Friday for her home in Carrollton where she expects to spend the summer. Miss Roesche has been teaching music in a college for girls in Blue Mountain, Miss., during the past year.

Miss Waurda Grote returned to her home in Vanceburg Friday after having pleasantly spent a few weeks with Miss Neva Chrisman.

Drs. B. F. Robinson and Burt Cornelius attended a medical convention held at Richmond Thursday.

Henry McClanahan spent Tuesday and Wednesday visiting friends in Berea. Mr. McClanahan will be remembered as a former Berea student. He is now employed in the Civil Service at Owensboro, Ky.

Miss Frances Cameron left Monday after spending a few weeks with Miss Cameron at Boone Tavern. Before going to her home in Taweksbury, Mass., she expects to visit Miss Katherine Waterbury in Detroit, Mich.

Miss Alice Donegan left Friday for Detroit for a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Carter Robinson before entering summer school at Ypsilanti, Mich., where she will specialize in kindergarten work.

The Berea town team played an interesting ball game with the Paint Lick team at Paint Lick Saturday the score being 0-0.

Miss Nannie Robinson left Wednesday for Raleigh, W. Va., for an extended visit with her sister, Mrs. Andrew Sharp.

Miss Sallie Ann Davis is visiting Mrs. Crockett Ely this week.

For sale, two young Jersey Cows, James W. Stephens, ad.—52.

Mrs. D. R. Botkins is visiting in Berea this week.

J. W. Van Winkle returned to his home in Mt. Vernon Thursday.

Mrs. S. P. Seale left Monday for a visit in Lexington.

Ralph Hudspeth of Lexington arrived in Berea Monday to visit parents.

Mr. and Mrs. David Roebuck and small son spent Sunday with Mrs. Roebuck's grandfather in the country.

Miss Hilda Welch visited in Lexington a few days the past week.

Miss Rebecca Muncy has a position in the dry goods department of Welch's store for the summer.

Mrs. James W. Stephens entertained with a dinner party Monday night in honor of Miss Hazel Conwell of Casper, Wyo.

Mrs. Lu Hanson and granddaughter, Julia, left Wednesday for an extended visit among relatives at Chicago and other points.

Mrs. Pat Kearns and daughter Mary, who have been visiting relatives and friends here, returned to their home at Winchester Saturday.

Axel and Otto Ernberg left for Detroit Monday morning, the former will spend the summer in the home of Mrs. Kinyon in Northern Michigan. Otto will resume his work with the Devau Lyceum Bureau.

Miss Childs left Monday for a short visit in Cincinnati before going to her home in Boston for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Crouch and little son, of Louisville spent the weekend with their son, William, of the Academy Department.

Miss Vivian Eekler left yesterday to spend her summer vacation in Cynthiana and Chautauqua, N. Y. She will enter the Boston General Hospital for training in September.

Wallace Buchanan, who was operated on for appendicitis at the College Hospital a week ago Monday night, is reported to be recovering rapidly.

For sale, two young Jersey Cows, James W. Stephens, ad.—52.

Mrs. A. H. Case of Oberlin, O., who spent year before the last at Boone Tavern, stopped for a short visit with Miss Cameron Saturday on her way home after spending the winter in Florida.

Miss Lillie Moore of Gray Hawk came to Berea Saturday to take charge of Boone Tavern during the summer in the absence of Miss Cameron.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Riddle, former Berea students, who are now living happily at Broadhead were Berea visitors last week.

Robert Hannah, a former student of the Vocational Department now studying at the State University at Lexington, spent several days in Berea last week visiting friends.

Miss Esther Gentry of the Academy class of '15, who has been in school at Richmond during the past year, visited friends in Berea last week.

Miss Jean Cameron left Monday for Wooster, O., to attend the graduation of Miss Catherine Waterbury, thence she goes to Detroit; from there to her home in Nova Scotia.

Professor Calfee and Messrs. James Hillman and Charles Anderson left Tuesday for Nashville where they will enter the Peabody Summer School. Professor Calfee will teach in this school this summer.

John Muncy spent Tuesday and Wednesday in Lexington on business.

R. L. Cawood of the Vocational Department last year, who has been in school in Cincinnati during the past year, visited friends in Berea several days last week.

W. D. Branson of Hazel Patch, brother to John W. Branson formerly of the College Department, enrolled in the Summer School Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. John L. Williams, former Berea students who are now residing in Pineville came to Berea Saturday to enter the Summer school.

Mr. and Mrs. Fayette Dunlap and Miss Nancy Allen Woolf of Danville were visiting friends in Berea last week.

Elmer Wilson of the "Irvine Sun" at Irvine, who is visiting his uncle, A. H. Williams, made a pleasant call at the Citizen Office Monday afternoon.

Dr. and Mrs. William E. Barton of Chicago were guests of the College during Commencement.

W. O. Lewis of Cutshin, Ky., visited friends in Berea last Wednesday and Thursday.

Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, Rev. Geo. R. Mott, Mrs. H. B. Hooge and Miss Rebecca Bennett of Chicago were visitors of the College during Commencement.

William Bolknap, of Louisville, one of the trustees of Berea College, was in Berea for Commencement.

Miss Maggie Lewis of Cutshin spent several days last week with friends in Berea.

Mrs. Gilbert of Frankfort, State Superintendent of Schools, and Miss Lila Gardner of Carlisle were in Berea during the week end visiting friends.

For sale, two young Jersey Cows, James W. Stephens, ad.—52.

J. O. Bowman of the class of '14, who is now employed by the Redpath Lyceum Bureau, spent a few days in Berea last week.

Prof. N. G. Dennison, who has taught Sloyd in the Stanley McCormick School at Burnsville, N. C., during the past year, was a visitor in Berea last week.

Berea people remember pleasantly Mr. and Mrs. Cheesbrough, who are at the head of this important mountain school.

Mrs. G. T. Spencer of Fountain City, Tenn., arrived last week and is enjoying home life with her husband in a part of Mrs. L. A. Davis' beautiful home.

Mrs. Emily Bohler of Chatham, Ontario, is the guest of Rev. and Mrs. D. W. Brown for the summer. Mrs. Bohler is the mother of Mrs. Brown.

Christian Endeavor meeting Sunday night at 6:15 in the Union Church. Topic: The Usefulness of Good Cheer. Reference: John 16: 24-33. Leader: Mrs. B. H. Roberts.

Mrs. Mary E. Daugherty of Valley View visited her sister, Mrs. John Fowler last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Duncan and Miss Hazel Conwell and John Jackson motored to Lexington Tuesday.

Miss Lena Isaacs of Danville spent several days with friends in Berea last week.

Dress Making by Mrs. Jennie Searcy, competent in art and work, on Center street, Berea. Ad.—52.

Mrs. Green Hill and children returned Monday to their home in Bethany, W. Va., after a pleasant visit of more than two weeks with relatives in Berea.

Miss Myrtle Baker left Saturday for a visit of several weeks in Island City with her friend, Miss Esther Gentry.

Miss Nancy Myers, who spent Commencement week here at the home of one of her classmates, Miss Bertha King, returned Monday to her home in Richmond.

Miss Sarah Ely leaves this week for Nashville, Tenn., where she will study at Peabody Institute.

E. F. Dizney, an old time worker of Berea, and now principal of a school at Everts, Ky., was in town for Commencement.

The Misses Mary Cosby and Anita Tribble of Redhouse, Ky., spent Commencement week in Berea as the guests of Miss Una Gabbard.

Uthan Cosby and Vernon Eades of Red House visited in Berea for a part of last week.

Dudley Hilliard of Newbern, Tenn., has been spending several days in Berea with his sister, Mrs. M. E. Vaughn.

Dean E. O. Clark, Reuben Batson, Herman Mahaffey and several others leave this week to attend the Young Men's Christian Association conference at Black Mountain.

D. O. Bowman, who is taking a medical course in Cleveland, O., came home last week for a short visit.

Will Brown, a former student of Berea, who taught at Kent, O., during the past year spent from Tuesday until Sunday in Berea with friends. He was accompanied on the visit by his father, William Brown, of Hardinsburg, Ind.

Mrs. R. F. VanWinkle left Monday to attend summer school at Richmond State Normal.

Miss Jessie Smith, who has been in school at Eastern Kentucky State Normal, is visiting with home folks for a few days before returning there to resume her work.

Miss Elizabeth Lewis, after making a visit of several weeks in Berea, returned to New York City last Thursday.

Judge Engle and wife and daughter of McKee were in Berea last week for the graduation of their daughters, Miss Grace from the College department and Miss Verna from the Academy.

Miss Mary Fee, who came down for Commencement with her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Fee, has been making an extended visit with Mr. and Mrs. Carl Hunt and other friends.

The Misses Margaret and Helen Dizney left Tuesday for their home at Everts. Miss Grace Engle accompanied them for a visit in their home.

Clinton Early is spending several days with home folks in Berea.

Miss Louise Frey, after spending Commencement week here, left Friday for a visit with friends near Richmond before returning to her home at Liberty, Ky.

SUMMER SCHOOL SOCIAL

The students of the Summer School and workers gathered on the lawn of Doctor and Mrs. Roberts Tuesday night for their first social. There were about fifty-five present. Various games were played which were entered with zest by all. All signs of loneliness had disappeared before the hour was hardly begun. At the close delicious refreshments were served. Everyone is looking forward to the next social with great anticipation.

SUMMER REVIVAL MEETINGS

Dr. Lamar Will Hold Meetings in Berea in July

Berea is certainly fortunate to secure the services of two such successful revivalists in one year as Mr. Knight who rendered efficient service this winter, with such notable results, and Dr. Lamar, who was so successful in reaching the people of Berea a year ago. Dr. Lamar has consented to conduct a summer revival for about ten days beginning July 20th or thereabouts.

Dr. Lamar is so well known in Berea from his meetings and lectures that we need say nothing more about him except that he will reach the hearts of his hearers. His meetings are sure to be full of interest. A Southerner, used to summer campaigning in revival work, the situation will be a familiar one to him. We are expecting great blessing as a result of his coming.

The churches of the town without exception are heartily cooperating with the Union Church, which secured his services, to make these meetings of spiritual benefit not only to the town, but also to make them of great service to all the country region round about.

After July 1st, special meetings preparatory to the Revival will be held in Berea and also in the adjacent district. It is hoped through visiting delegations to the country Meeting Houses and School Houses to enlist the cooperation of all Christian people and prepare for a season of religious effort that should produce marked results.

BOONE TAVERN SOCIAL

Last Thursday evening Miss Frances Cameron and Fleming Griffith entertained several of their friends in the parlors of Boone Tavern in honor of Harold Hackett. A most pleasant hour was spent at games and in singing songs, after which delightful refreshments were served in the form of cream and cake. This affair came as a surprise to Mr. Hackett, and was thus the more enjoyable for all present. Those having a share in the jollity of the evening were: the Misses Minnie Gray, Effie Gray, Alice Donegan, Florence Stevens, Helen Dizney, and Vivian Eekler, and the Messrs. Chauncey Godbey, Clifford McKinney, George Hembree and Harold Hackett.

UNION CHURCH NEWS

Dr. Roberts leaves this week for a vacation trip. He will be absent about three weeks. During this interval the deacons will secure a preacher for each Sunday.

Fine attendance last Sunday at church, Sunday School and Bible Class for the first Sunday of vacation. Keep it up.

Two hundred dollars was subscribed by one family this week for the new church. Are there others?

The vacation Christian Endeavor services were happily inaugurated with a good attendance, a live meeting, under the pleasant leadership of Clarence Boyer.

Professor and Mrs. Peck and Miss Newcomer were received into membership Sunday last.

Iron.
The only metal that is found in more than one color is iron, which appears in almost every shade.

It's Continuous Water Dropping That Wears Away the Stone and Continuous Advertising That Reduces Stock

A LOYAL BEREAN

Rantoul, Kans., June 7, 1916.

Dear Friends:
My body is far from dear old Berea today, but my heart is with you, and you all can hardly imagine how I long to be with you today as I was in years gone by. I wish I was able as I am anxious to do something for Berea, but all I can do is to pray for dear old Berea, and hope God will bless and prosper you all and that we all may meet in that home where loved ones meet to part no more. "God be with you (all) till we meet again."
Ever your friend,
(Mrs.) Eliza A. Anderson.

PRODUCE WANTED

I want fifty thousand lbs. of rags, copper, brass, zinc, rubber, and hides for which I will pay highest market prices when delivered at my old stand on Depot street. Bring your stuff and get cash for it.

Phone 61

J. S. GOTT

Berea, Ky.

Here I am back at my old stand "Good Things to Eat"

I am glad to announce to my friends and former customers that I have bought out Gaines and Higgs Come in and see me and I will treat you right

A. B. CORNETT

Phone 92

Berea, Kentucky

MADISON COUNTY STATISTICS FOR 1915.

State of Kentucky, County of Madison, Population, 27,659.

Total births 696.
Total deaths 320.
Birth rate per 1,000 population 25.2
Death rate per 1,000 population 11.5

Deaths By Ages
1 year and under 47
1 to 5 years 31
65 years and over 91

Preventable Disease Deaths
Tuberculosis of the lungs 45
Other tuberculosis 6
Pneumonia-Broncho-Pneumonia 23
Whooping Cough 2
Diphtheria-Croup 4
Scarlet fever 0

Meningitis (other than tubercular) 7
Measles 1
Typhoid fever 11
Diarrhoea-enteritis (under 2 years) 14
Diarrhoea-enteritis (over 2 years) 6
Hookworm disease 0
Influenza (grippe) 2
Puerperal septicemia 2

Cancer and Violence
Cancer 11
Violence 16
Pellagra 1

THE ROBERTS ENTERTAIN

Last Saturday night Dr. and Mrs. Benson H. Roberts entertained a number of their young friends at their home on Prospect street. The evening was spent in story-telling and in playing various games of chance and ingenuity, every one enjoying himself to the full. At a late hour refreshments were served in the form of delicious cream and cake with coffee, after which all repaired to their various homes, refreshed and happy.

YOUNG HOUND LOST

Black on back, ring round neck, yellow ears and head, long tail, breast white with black spots, flank speckled. Lost in Narrow Gap, May 20th. \$2.50 to finder. W. E. Johnson, Berea, Ky., Phone 132-4.

Detectives Wanted

The undersigned Agency will consider applications for membership from certain localities in Kentucky. We look after Criminals, Collect Names and Addresses of Farmers, &c. Collect debts and furnish commercial reports to business concerns. We pay salary and fees. For full particulars write, Va. & Tenn. Detective Agency, (Inc.) Shoney Bldg., Bristol, Tenn.-Va. ad-51.

L. & N. TIME TABLE

North Bound, Local
Knoxville 7:00 a.m. 10:55 p.m.
BEREA 1:07 p.m. 3:55 a.m.
Cincinnati 6:00 p.m. 7:45 a.m.
South Bound, Local
Cincinnati 7:05 a.m. 8:15 p.m.
BEREA 12:42 p.m. 12:18 a.m.
Knoxville 7:00 p.m. 5:34 a.m.

Express Train
South Bound
Cincinnati 8:00 a.m.
BEREA 12:02 a.m.

No. 33 will stop to let off passengers from Columbus, O., or points beyond, or from Indianapolis, Ind., or points beyond, and to take passengers for Knoxville or points beyond, at which the train stops. When such passengers have baggage, it is transferred to train number 37 at Richmond, Ky.

North Bound
BEREA 4:58 p.m.
Cincinnati 9:50 p.m.
No. 32 will stop at Berea to take on passengers for Cincinnati, O., and points beyond.

VACATION MILLINERY

We have some exceptionally attractive designs suitable for going away time. Traveling Hats, Summer Resort Hats, Hats for every vacation purpose can be secured here and they cover the latest style feature too. Our Millinery is the kind that has individuality to it and which can be worn with the knowledge that it is correct in every style detail.

Fish's



Our Catalogues are complete. We can furnish you any design that is now in print; also we can get up original designs to meet your ideas. A call on us will convince you that we are more reasonable in prices than concerns that employ agents on commission.

"The Quality Shop"
Joe. Harwood, Mgr.

Berea

Ky.

Strawberries are now in season!

Strawberry Shortcake Suggestion

10c STONE'S SILVER SLICE! 10c

APPETIZING

DELICIOUS

Take one of Stone's Silver Slice Cakes, split it lengthwise and fill with full-ripe, luscious berries—the result will be a revelation to you.

We have tried it and find that Silver Slice lends itself perfectly for use with any strawberry combination. The flavors blend nicely and the contrast of color is most pleasing and tempting.

The Old Reliable Meat Market & Grocery

JOE W. STEPHENS

YOUR SECURITY

Capital stock and double liability \$50,000.00
Surplus, undivided profits - 11,000.00

Careful supervision of our Directors, namely

J. W. Baker, Merchant, Sextons Creek, Ky.
R. H. Chrisman, Merchant, Berea, Ky.
P. Cornelius, Physician, Berea, Ky.
John F. Dean, Cashier, Berea, Ky.
W. O. Hayes, Merchant, Berea, Ky.
J. W. Herndon, Farmer and Capitalist, Berea, Ky.
A. Isaacs, Miller, Berea, Ky.
J. W. Stephens, Coal and Lumber Dealer, Berea, Ky.
A. H. Williams, Capitalist, Berea, Ky.
E. C. Wynn, Farmer, Berea, Ky.

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Main Street, Berea, Kentucky

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)
WM. C. FROST, Editor-in-Chief
C. H. WERTENBERGER, Managing Editor
F. O. BOWMAN, Assistant Manager

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KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.

No Whiskey Advertisements
No Immoral News Items

NEW CABINET OFFICERS

The Christian Endeavor Society of the Union Church installed the following cabinet officers for the ensuing year, on Sunday, June 4th:
President—Glenn C. Phelps.
Vice-President—Lloyd Hackley.
Corresponding Secretary—Catherine Harwood.
Recording Secretary—Stewart Leask.

Treasurer—Luther Ambrose.
Accompanist—Mabel Lewis.
Chorister—George Hancock.
Assistant Chorister—Fred Smith.
Lookout Committee Chairman and Assistant—Macdonald Franklin, Effie Ambrose.

Prayer Meeting Committee Chairman and Assistant—Bertha Olmstead, Fred Evans.
Missionary Committee Chairman and Assistant—Sadie Johnson, Howard Benfield.

Social Committee Chairman and Assistant—Mrs. Pruitt Smith, William H. Phillips.

Evangelistic Committee Chairman and Assistant—Joseph A. Wilson, Beulah May.

Flower Committee Chairman and Assistant—Dewey F. Sharp, Charles Johnson.

Information Committee Chairman—Prof. C. N. Shutt.
Pastor's Aid Committee Chairman—John Crosetto.

The Limit

"Well, if that Watson isn't the most conceited, self-satisfied, self—" "Yes, I've heard you say something of that kind before. What's started you off this time?" "He just sent a telegram of congratulations to his mother." "Well?" "Today's his birthday." — Everybody's.

RICHMOND HEATING & PLUMBING CO.

CLAY BUILDING, WEST MAIN STREET

Bayton's Domestic Supply Plants, Gas and Gasoline Engines, Sewer Pipe and Mill Supplies.

RICHMOND

KENTUCKY

SMART PEOPLE BUY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

FROM

OWEN McKEE

THERE IS A REASON

RICHMOND

KENTUCKY

FACULTY ROAD WORKING

Last Saturday and Monday afternoons were given up by the Faculty to road making on the approach to the summit of Bear Knob. The "intellectual" rustics turned out in various uniforms both appropriate and otherwise for the outing. The ladies accompanied the workmen with smiles and sunshine not otherwise provided.

Between and in the midst of showers the work went on till the afternoon was far spent and the road decidedly improved.

The supper call was sounded when all gathered into the Barrett home to satisfy the "cultivated" appetites of all from the abundant and substantial good things the boarding hall superintendents so wisely provided for the occasion.

Jest and youthful jollity took possession of the crowd in spasmodic fashion and especially so after supper when Treasurer Osborne with Professor Smith patting time gave the Highland Fling as no one else can. Mr. Draughn sang a ballad. Expressions of appreciation were given to the Barrett family and to the ladies who aided in the preparation of the supper.

CIVIC LEAGUE MEETING

The regular meeting Monday night was well attended. Mr. Dick offered prayer. No definitely planned program was followed. Prof. F. O. Clark representing the town council spoke relative to cleaning up Berea and enforcing the ordinance recently passed by the board.

The conclusion reached was that it will be necessary to impose fines in order to make the ordinance effective. Attorney Walden proposed that some steps be taken to do away with cursing in public before women and children. The law was cited wherein a fine of one dollar may be imposed for each offense. A committee was appointed by the president who shall formulate such notices necessary to warn violators of this law.

President Spence talked at length on various things and emphasized the outing for the boys and girls clubs to take place July 14 and 15. He made a plea for cooperation on the part of business men and owners of autos for the occasion. The meeting adjourned to meet at the regular time the second Monday night in July.

A GOVERNMENT SYSTEM OF HEALTH INSURANCE

Twenty-five out of every 1,000 employees in American industries, according to recent statistics, are constantly incapacitated by sickness, the average worker losing approximately nine days each year on this account. This "non-effective rate" for the great army of industrial workers in the United States barely suggests the total money loss to employers and employees. The lessened efficiency, the effects of reduced earnings in times of sickness, as well as the cost of medical attention, and the economic loss from deaths, swell the cost to industry and to the Nation to almost incalculable figures.

That much of this loss is nothing less than preventable waste and that this waste can be largely reduced by a properly conducted system of governmental health insurance for wage-workers are conclusions set forth in Public Health Bulletin No. 76, containing the results of a study of "Health Insurance—Its Relation to the Public Health," just issued by the United States Public Health Service.

The preventive value of health insurance is given especial emphasis in this study. "Any system of health insurance for the United States or any State should at its inception have prevention of sickness as one of its fundamental purposes," says the bulletin. "This country should profit by the experience of European countries where prevention is being recognized as the central idea necessary to health insurance if health insurance is to attain its greatest success in improving the health and efficiency of the industrial population."

Such a system, it is pointed out in the bulletin, would—

1. Provide cash benefits and medical service for all wage-earners in times of sickness at much less cost than is now possible. Adequate medical relief would thus be placed within the reach of even the lowest

paid workers who are most subject to ill health.

2. Distribute the cost among employers, employees, and the public as the groups responsible for disease causing condition and afford these groups a definite financial incentive for removing these conditions. This can be done by means of small weekly payments from employees, supplemented by proportionate contributions from employers and government at a rate reducible in proportion to the reduction of sickness.

3. Become an effective health measure by linking the co-operative efforts of the three responsible groups with the work of National, State and local health agencies, and by utilizing these agencies in the administration of the health insurance system.

4. Afford a better basis for the co-operation of the medical profession with public health agencies.

5. Eliminate the elements of paternalism and charity-giving by making employees and the public, as well as employers, joint agents in the control of this fund.

"A government system of health insurance," concludes the study, "can be adapted to American conditions, and when adapted will prove to be a health measure of extraordinary value."

The half-million mark has been passed in 1916 attendance at the Panama-California International Exposition. In view of the fact that the early months are considered low from an attendance standpoint along the Coast, the showing is highly gratifying to Exposition heads. President G. A. Davidson points to the fact that the attendance is greater than for the same period last year, and is firm in the belief that July, August and September will bring the biggest months enjoyed by the Exposition.

Like the Moon.
"He's a star after dinner speaker, isn't he?"
"A star? He's a moon."
"How?"
"The fuller the brighter."—Cleveland Leader.

Place a Business
Stimulator
Here
And Be Happy

CRASHES INTO THE PROCESSION.

Wheeling, W. Va.—Nine men were injured, one probably fatally, when an automobile owned and driven by Emerson Showers crashed into a body of marching Modern Woodmen returning from a memorial service at Stone Church Cemetery, Elm Grove. Showers was learning to drive the machine. It was lifted off the bodies of the four who were most seriously injured.

Fire Causes \$28,000 Damage.

Paris, Ill., June 13.—Fire, believed to have been caused by defective wiring, gutted the U. O. Colson company building here, causing a loss of \$28,000. The Colson company manufactures advertising novelties. Firemen and equipment came from Terre Haute.

Kills woman; Shoots Self.

Warren, O., June 13.—Ruby Hurd was shot and instantly killed here by Dennis Egan, married. Egan, police say, tried to force his attentions on the woman, and when she repulsed him fired a fatal shot. Egan then shot himself. He may die.

MARINES WAGE BLOODY BATTLE.

New Orleans, La.—Two hundred marines from the Pacific Coast and other sections of the country, on their way to Santo Domingo, fought a battle with police. Adjutant Randall, of the transport Hancock, on which the men sailed from this port, and Corporal Anderson settled the melee. Thirty marines were landed in jail, every one of them in a badly battered condition. The police were as badly beaten up. All men were turned over to the government for punishment.

What We Are Speaks Louder Than What We Say

The National seeks your business on its record

Berea National Bank

Berea, Kentucky

OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENGINEERING IN THE SOUTHERN MOUNTAINS

(Continued from Page Two)

tucky in particular never were surveyed by the government. Kentucky was a county of Old Virginia and was doled out piecemeal under the iniquitous land grant system to the perpetual annoyance of all concerned "even unto this day." The writer has it upon first hand authority that a certain real estate company purchased a large tract of land in a particular county. The deeds were verified by the county surveyor, but notwithstanding, it was found upon legal examination that these titles covered not only fifty-thousand acres more than the total area of the county but in addition included the whole township in which the county surveyor lived and had his home. Surely the clearing up of such conditions is the work of a man of good judgment and precise training. Large interests are continually soliciting the aid of well-trained surveyors to adjust similar disputes.

The mining and agricultural situations are also nuts that demand technical cracking. The mineral deposits are numerous and in most cases workable but are largely unknown. Gold, silver, iron, petroleum, fluospar and copper have been found in paying quantities while lead, zinc, barytes, gypsum and even diamonds have been discovered but not exploited.

The agricultural conditions are daily becoming worse and will soon be beyond the aid of even the experienced forester. The greedy lumberman and the destitute mountaineer have met with disastrous results. Coal and its byproducts immediately attract the chemical engineer while all these activities together with a vast amount of quarrying look to the electro-mechanical engineer for a solution of innumerable difficulties.

The whole situation is summed up in a word. Here is a rich section which is being exploited by the corporation devil-fish on one hand and by mediocre people with antiquated means on the other. The former doesn't care and the latter doesn't know about conservation.

Under such conditions isn't it possible that Appalachiea would support a technical school and isn't it possible that such an institution if properly operated would serve the double purpose of extending scientific education and of saving the mountaineer from himself?

The success of the venture would depend very largely upon two things, the first of which would be an absolute recognition of the fact that it is only the mountain boys themselves who, on account of their love for home, can return and benefit the native community. The first hypothesis then is that any operations along technical lines in this section must be made by and not on the natives.

The second point is the realization that success depends upon adaptability. Many educators are such sincere worshippers at the shrine of the god of "Things as They Think They Ought to Be" that they totally forget the little fetish of "Things as They are." The analogy will be clear when the reader is reminded that the mountain problem cannot be hung on a classified peg with other types of educational endeavor. Stereotyped methods of teaching fail utterly because they have been devised for and practiced upon generations of college students who never have thought for themselves. They don't go—they are sent. The mountain student, however, comes with the will to learn and the bodily vigor to work hard. Naturally the situation is quite different from the common experience of professors and it no doubt would please some of them to feel that their customary application of the educational pulmotor was unnecessary.

Moreover the Appalachiea educator must hold before him continually the idea that a technical school in this region is for the benefit of the mountain people and not a means of producing more sweat shop material for the exploitation of the big cor-

porations. This is a radical departure from the commonly accepted function of an engineering school but the testimony of hundreds of technical graduates who are five and even ten years out of college and still are "broke" would seem to indicate some weakness in the present system. The success of the enterprise now under consideration depends upon the constant instilling of the desire to return to the mountains and there work out the great multiplicity of local problems. Such a propaganda is possible of operation because Berea now returns 85 per cent. of her students to the hills and that represents very nearly 100 per cent. of the mountain enrollment.

In conclusion let it be impressed upon the lowland metropolitan educator that the immediate need of Appalachiea is not a grand influx of expert engineers whose sole interest is their profession. A few, a very few, may be required, but the great present necessity is a technical school which shall infuse into mountain community life the red corpuscles of economic, social and civic improvement by making of itself a source from whence shall come year after year a stream of technically trained native sons. Such need not be experts. It would be advisable to have the first few college generations possess rather a practical than a theoretical knowledge. The heaven must be set by those who have not been educated to the point where the personal touch with the home folks has been lost. In a word then, the highland educator must commit himself to the proposition that those institutions which so desire may vie with each other in producing inventors and task masters for frenzied industry, but his work shall be the redemption of a land which can only be saved by its own people. The time is ripe and the call great for him who has the vision of such a master stroke of conservation and progress.

GERMANS RUSH TO AUSTRINIANS' AID

(Continued from Page One).

rogard war office, have captured up to date 131,000 prisoners. If 21,000 Hungarians mentioned separately are to be included.

The battle of Verdun has begun its sixteenth week. The day was marked by a series of determined, but vain infantry attacks on the right bank of the Meuse, north of the Thiaumont field works, where the crown prince is trying to drive a wedge into the second French line to aid in the offensive to the southeast, against the two northwestern bulwarks of Verdun, Fort De Souville and Fort De Tavannes.

The attacks, which had been prepared by a systematic and powerful artillery bombardment, were repeated time after time throughout the day, but, according to the French war office report, all broke down. Under the curtain fire of the defenders the attackers suffering serious losses.

Both Souville and Tavannes have been under concentrated German heavy gun fire for twenty-four hours and an infantry offensive against either of these two vital points is expected shortly.

On the left bank of the Meuse a heavy bombardment is being directed by the Germans against the region of Chattancourt, on the Avocat-Ennes-Cumieres road, which is the immediate objective of the Teutons on that side of the river. A German attack west of Fort Vaux was completely repulsed.

Advertisements
Here
Cost Little
Compared With
Results

Well Fed.

The Barnard—Your dog is getting very fat. What do you feed him on, Mr. McPherson? McPherson—Oh, I dinna gie him any regular meals. I dinna gie him a drop in a drink he gets a biscuit.—London M. A. P.

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

KENTUCKY FARMERS' DEMONSTRATION TRAIN

June 7, 8 and 9 will long be remembered by the farmers of Kentucky. Eastern and western Kentucky farmers, met central Kentucky farmers at Lexington, June 7. It was the greatest step Kentucky has ever made along agricultural lines. Five hundred Kentucky farmers with Experiment Station force visited Fayette, Woodford, Pendleton and Jefferson counties.

First visiting State Experiment Station and there observing their own property and seeing what the State is doing for the farmers. After visiting offices and laboratories the farm was visited, observing the growing crops and real demonstration work. It meant much to the farmers. At 12:30 dinner was served by the University. After dinner the party was taken by street cars to Versailles where eighty or more automobiles were waiting to carry the visiting farmers to points in Woodford county.

First stop was at Senator Camden's. The senator and wife met and shook hands with every man while his daughters were handing out cigars and matches as the farmers passed out into the beautiful lawn filled with flowers and a pool of gold fish. The greenhouse and vegetable garden were visited, the party being led by Miss Camden. Horses were shown and many other interesting things.

The autos were again loaded and the party moved on to Midway. From Midway to McKee Bros. Duroc hogs attracted attention there. Mr. McKee has 800 now on his farm. It was quite interesting to see the different aged hogs and hear the history of many individuals.

E. H. Taylor's famous Hereford farm was visited. Mr. Taylor has the finest Hereford cattle in the country. He owns the grand champion of England valued at \$12,000. His bulls are of the finest of the breed. This visit of Kentucky farmers to E. H. Taylors created a desire for more and better stock in Kentucky. One farmer said, "I'm going home and sell or kill all I have and start over."

Supper was served at Versailles Public School. It was a delicious supper. Many of the hungry farmers were served twice and yet there was plenty left. The big-hearted people of Versailles passed around in the crowded lawn and administered to the more timid ones. After supper all gathered to the Chautauqua tent for a reception after which all farmers were furnished a Chautauqua ticket. The evening was re-

freshing and good for the farmers to be there.

The party returned to Lexington at 10:00 o'clock to purchase pullman tickets and get ready to take train at 12:30 for Falmouth.

Every man said at the close of the first day that he had gotten his money's worth even if nothing else was to be seen.

The day in Pendleton County will appear later.

GOOD FARM WORK FOR JUNE

Keep the cultivators running breaking crusts, killing weeds, and saving moisture. The corn field in June is about the thirstiest thing we know of, and it is simply astonishing the amount of water the growing crop needs. During the average growing season plenty of moisture falls, but because of lack of cultivation or the wrong kind of cultivation our crops often suffer from a shortage at a critical period in their growth. A fine dust mulch, two inches thick, will hold the water in the soil, and save the crops in time of drought.

Cultivation

To cultivate deep enough to keep a good dust mulch, and at the same time shallow enough not to seriously injure the roots, is not always easy. The truth is that in cultivation deep enough to establish a dust mulch and all effective is saving moisture is deep enough to cut a good many roots. Likewise, destroying grass and weeds simply cannot be done effectively without destroying plant roots as well. Generally we would say that in cultivation, less than one inch and one and one-half inches would be a mulch too shallow to be effective in holding moisture, and anything deeper than two and one-half or three inches will do more harm than good on account of the excessive root injury. Our preference on an average would be for cultivation somewhere around two inches deep. A mulch of this depth will usually hold the moisture pretty effectively, and while some roots will be broken in making it, this is an unavoidable evil.

GARDEN

How about that garden? Are you going to grow with this after early vegetables, or are you already putting in a second crop of some kind. We have found it easier to raise this second crop than to get rid of the tremendous crop of grass and weeds that grows itself, if let alone, and we are sure the second crop is better than weeds in keeping us away from Locals

ROAD WORK IN RURAL SECTIONS

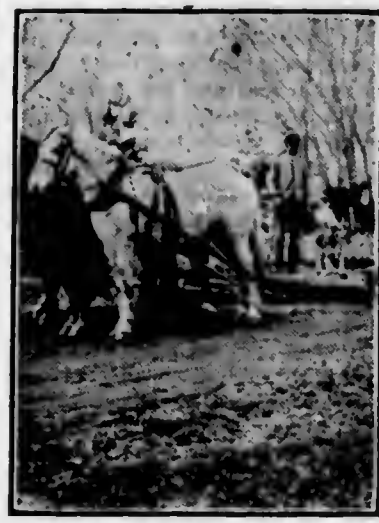
Suggestions to Communities For Improved Highways.

DRAINAGE AN ESSENTIAL.

The Right Man in a Community Should Be Placed in Charge of Road Work. An Earth Road Properly Cared For Satisfactory in Rural Sections That Cannot Afford Better Type.

[Prepared by office of public roads.]

That full value may be received for the money appropriated for road purposes and that the best results obtainable may be secured it is essential that the right man shall be placed in charge of road work. He should be selected not only because he actually knows more about good roads than any other person in the community, but also because he can get the best results from the money furnished. It is not sufficient, however, to let the matter rest with the appointment of a road overseer. He should receive the wholehearted support of the community in the work. It should be seen to that under the conditions end with the



DRAINING AN EARTH ROAD.

money furnished the community is getting what it has a right to expect in the way of road improvement. It is well to remember that if for any reason an incompetent man is placed in charge of the work the responsibility for failure rests upon the community. There should be no other consideration therefore in selecting a road overseer than that of securing a man with the ability to perform the duties required. It should be realized that good roads have much to do with the prosperity of a community and that united action in the right direction is the surest and quickest way to secure them.

Where the road overseer has had but little experience in road work or where some new and difficult problem is presented to the experienced man the office of public roads and rural engineering of the department of agriculture when requested will offer advice and suggestions for carrying on the work and how best to overcome the difficulties. To secure a satisfactory road of any type it is absolutely necessary to remember: First, drainage; second, drainage, and, third, drainage. The earth road, properly cared for, will answer satisfactorily for the traffic of many rural sections that cannot afford the better types of roads, but the earth road must be well drained. After this fact is well understood two other requirements may be taken up—the location of the road and the reduction of grades to a general average of 5 per cent.

With the exception of sandy roads, which are easiest for traveling when damp, all roads must have proper side ditches to carry away the surface water. In order to lead this surface water to the ditch the road surface must have a crown, or rounded roof, highest in the center and sloping toward the side ditches. A very easy and satisfactory way to keep earth, clay and gravel roads crowned by the use of the split log drag is explained in Farmers' Bulletin 597, copies of which may be obtained upon application to the department.

After the road has been crowned and the crown is kept in condition by the wise use of the road drag it should be seen to that ditches are kept free from weeds, etc., and that they are deep enough to carry off the water which runs into them. In most cases a wide shallow ditch is best. Deep ditches are dangerous to traffic. At spaces of every few hundred feet along the road way a culvert of some kind should be placed to carry away the water which has gathered in the ditches.

A road properly built generally will not have an average grade of more than 5 per cent. By "per cent of grade" is meant the number of feet the road rises or "climbs" for every 100 feet of its length. (On a road of 1 per cent grade the horses need pull the load up a rise of only 1 foot for every 100 feet they travel. It has been found that where a horse can pull a full load on level ground he is able to pull only one-half that load on a 5 per cent grade and only one-fourth that load on a 10 per cent grade. More trips must be made to and from market on a road with just one bad hill in order to haul the same amount that can be hauled at one trip on a level road.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Jessie S. Moore, Director of Home Science

Hattie Witt

SANITATION IN THE FARM HOME

In order that we may have things in a sanitary condition in a home it is necessary to notice the importance of the site and location when planning a home.

A house located where it is surrounded by too many shade trees, the moss growing on top of roof, the grass driven from the door for the want of proper sunshine, the inside of the house with a musty damp odor—these conditions should never be found in a farm home. We have plenty of sunshine and fresh air and we should permit this sunshine in our home. There is a saying "where sunlight cannot enter, the doctor must" and such conditions as these the doctor surely must enter sooner or later.

The house should be located more on high land than some of our farm homes are. We see some homes located at the base of a sloping hill and the barn and spacious barnyard situated upon the higher land with the slope toward the house, and the well in the yard where it can very easily receive the germs and unsanitary transmittings from the barnyard.

What we have around our homes and how we see to the sanitary conditions is the greatest preventive for sickness that can ever be mentioned. In our everyday life, we should not do things up just any way around and in our homes to get them finished, but see that the best sanitary conditions are followed out in whatever the task may be.

The woman wonders what she can do to help along the sanitation side of life in her home, when there are so many things to be done, and the greater part of the work is too heavy for her to undertake alone, and the husband is too busy with his farm work to help her, and he must put what spare money he has in the farm. But I wonder if this husband doesn't have hired help on his farm, and if it isn't just as important to have plenty of running water into the kitchen so that the wife can use what water she needs in her house-cleaning, preparing meals, washing dishes, washing, etc. If it isn't important that the doors and windows should be screened. The wife can surely impress this importance upon the husband, and that he will not lose anything by these additions but gain, as he surely enjoys a meal more where he doesn't have to fight the flies or eat with them, when

he is very tired and hungry from working all day, or even if he is rested. And she can surely make him see how much cleaner she can keep the table linen, dishes, etc., and how important many things are for health's sake.

All of the sanitary conditions are important. They may save many doctor bills, unhappy homes and children's lives.

The mother can do a great part in her home. She has a great work to do each day, and it is her duty to see to the conditions of each room. She can not always depend upon someone else to do her work—she must always go before. One can usually tell who has performed a certain piece of work—the wife or the servant—and if the wife can do her work she should not depend on someone else; so I am sure if things are conveniently and sanitariously arranged she can come nearer doing her work than she otherwise can.

Now it is all uncalled for to have an unsanitary home, and especially on the farm, because there are not so many homes near you, the people are more scattered, the air must be more pure, and there is an abundance of streaming sunshine, we have more of the lap of nature to play on than the city people have.

The better the condition of the home the better the earnings will be. The wife will have more time to earn her own expense money. She does not have to spend all of her time doing the necessary housework, she has some time for reading good literature and visiting her friends, visiting the sick, and really seeing the conditions from day to day in her own neighborhood. Her work does not grow monotonous. It is really a pleasure if things are in a good condition around and in the home.

Too often the husband forgets that the wife's work is in the house and this work must be done from day to day in the house, not out in the sunshine as he is, and it is his duty to make things for her as pleasant as he has power to do. If the wife is wise she is helping this husband earn and save as she is doing each piece of work in her kitchen or elsewhere. She is preparing the meals in a clean, sanitary way, and the most healthful way to prevent diseases, foods as milk and butter must have the greatest of care possible to prevent disease germs.

Let us not grow careless in our farm homes for the sake of making a few pennies, for we are more apt to lose than to gain if we do.

HOW

To Make a Safe Gift For Almost Any Man

There is one article which it is safe for a woman to embroider for a man, and that is a handkerchief. Women, too, who object to what they call embroidered fold-rolls are always glad to accept embroidered handkerchiefs simply because they are useful things to receive. Frequently it is difficult to find the exact initial one desires. There are types of initials that are particularly suitable for certain types of people. For this reason one should use judgment in selecting the letters for handkerchiefs.

Failing to locate a suitable initial among one's collection of needlework designs, the next best thing is to look over the front pages of one's books. On one or more of these one is sure to find an initial of the right size and style. Once found it is quite an easy matter to transfer the letter with carbon paper to the corner of the handkerchief.

Put the letter carefully and then embroider over it in solid stitches, placing the stitches close together, so that the result will be pleasing. White or colored cotton or silk can be used to work the letter.

Beauty can be added to the initial or initials embroidered on the handkerchief by surrounding the letters with a delicate floral wreath. A plain circle of eyelets is also effective.

FOR SPRING HOUSECLEANING.

How to Polish Furniture So That It Looks Like New.

Polished furniture should require no other treatment than washing with warm water, to which a very little methylated spirit has been added, followed by a vigorous rubbing with very soft cloths. For furniture which has become scratched it is best to get a good oil and color man or a furniture dealer to put up a French polish mixture, which can be used very sparingly. Polishing with a thin beeswax and turpentine polish answers satisfactorily if there are no scratches.

For the cheaper kinds of furniture a mixture of methylated spirit with a small quantity of orange shellac can be used. This will remove scratches and brighten the furniture, but must be used sparingly. If the furniture needs brightening only a beeswax polish can be used or a mixture of linseed oil, turpentine and vinegar in equal parts.

FOR SOIL GRUBBERS.

How to Make Your Worn Out Garden Soil More Fertile.

In many cases rotted stable manure and humus will prove all that the gardener need add to make his garden fertile, but in some cases, especially where the ground is being worked annually, it will be well to add a commercial fertilizer. The test results are usually gained by the rotation of crops—that is, by never planting the same piece of ground with the same crop two years in succession.

The government agricultural bureau issues charts and pamphlets showing the proper rotation of crops which will prove invaluable to the gardener. They can be obtained, along with much other valuable information, for the asking.

+++++ HOW TO KEEP YOUR PET FURS FROM DIRTY RAVAGES. — About this season of the year one's furs + back in November begin to take + on a matted, dingy look which + is distressing. If madam's pet + Pomeranian ever took on the + rusty, matted appearance of her + furs in February he would be + dropped into the bathtub with + out loss of time. But furs may + not be treated in this simple, + practical fashion when they be + come soiled. For all that is tha + matter with furs in spring is + that they are soiled. No one + ever thinks of using a whisk + broom to furs, yet obviously the + fur coat has acquired as much + dust as the broadcloth or velvet + suit, and is brushed every + time it is taken off. Dirt and + dust do not remain on the sur + face of fur, but work down into + the roots of the hairs, which be + come matted because of it. All + furs should be shaken briskly in + the open air once a week, and it + will do no harm to hang them + on the line and give them a + brisk beating with a light wind. + A neat seal coat will keep it + smooth texture better if brushed + over lightly now and then with + a whisk broom dipped in cold + water. +++++

How to Open Sardine Cans Without a Slip of the Tool.

Those who have trouble in opening a sardine can will find this is a good way: Start the key as usual, then insert the blade of a can opener in the loop of the key and turn. This acts as a lever, removes all strain and opens the can easily.

How to Ship a Mirror Without a Fatal Breakage.

To ship a mirror without breaking the glass paste narrow strips of paper diagonally across the glass. This breaks the vibrations and prevents the damage that often results.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT

Washington, D. C., June 8.—A summary of the June crop report for the State of Kentucky, as compiled by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, and transmitted through the Weather Bureau, U. S. Department of Agriculture, is as follows:

All Wheat

June 1 forecast, 9,630,000 bushels; production last year, final estimate, 9,900,000 bushels.

Oats

June 1 forecast, 4,050,000 bushels; production last year, final estimate, 5,460,000 bushels.

Hay

June 1 condition 81, compared with the eight-year average of 82.

Pasture

June 1 condition 89, compared with the ten-year average of 86.

Apples

June 1 forecast, 2,760,000 barrels; production last year, final estimate, 4,170,000 barrels.

Peaches

June 1 forecast, 1,460,000 bushels; production last year, final estimate, 1,320,000 bushels.

Prices

The first price given below is the average on June 1 this year, and the second, the average on June 1 last year.

Wheat, 113 and 138 cents per bushel. Corn, 82 and 83. Oats, 59 and 65. Potatoes, 92 and 75. Hay, \$14.20 and \$17.10 per ton. Eggs, 17 and 14 cents per dozen.

A Perfect Rose.

A perfect rose is the most exquisite visible symbol which we have of what happens when man the child works with God the Father and when together they bring about what they are working for.—Edward Everett Hale.

PERMANENCE.

The morning light is cold and gray. As night is followed by the dawn. In turn the daytime fades away. And still the arguments go on.

The snow gives place to gentle showers. The blossoms smile and soon are gone. The fruit succeeds the glorious flowers. And still the arguments go on.

Empires arise to tax and fight. The student to their ruins draws. Bright ancient records to the light. Still the old arguments go on.

—Washington Star.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.10@1.12, No. 3 \$1.04@1.08, No. 4 92c@91.

Corn—No. 2 white 76½¢@77¢, No. 3 white 76¢@76½¢, No. 4 white 74¢@74½¢, No. 2 yellow 76½¢@77¢, No. 3 yellow 76¢@76½¢, No. 4 yellow 74¢@74½¢, No. 2 mixed 76½¢@77¢, No. 3 mixed 76¢@76½¢, No. 4 mixed 74¢@74½¢, white ear 74¢@76¢, yellow ear 74¢@76¢, mixed ear 73¢@75¢.

Oats—No. 2 white Northwestern 46¢@47¢, standard white Northwestern 45¢@46¢, No. 2 white Northwestern 44¢@45¢, No. 3 white local 40½¢@41¢, No. 4 white 39¢@40¢, No. 2 mixed 39¢@40¢, No. 3 mixed 38¢@39¢, No. 4 mixed 36½¢@37½¢.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$21, No. 2 \$19, No. 3 good \$17, fair \$16, No. 1 clover mixed \$18.50, No. 2 \$16.50, No. 1 clover \$13.50, No. 2 \$12.

Eggs—Prime flocks 21½¢, firsts 21¢, ordinary firsts 20¢, seconds 18½¢.

Poultry—Broilers, 1½ to 1½ lb, 28¢@33¢; over 1½ lb, 36¢; under 1½ lb, 25¢; fowls, 4 lbs and over, 17½¢; under 4 lbs, 17½¢; roosters, old, 10¢; spring ducks, 2 to 3 lbs, 18¢@20¢; spring ducks, 3 lbs and over, 16¢; ducks, white, 3 lbs and over, 14¢; under 3 lbs, 12¢; colored, 11¢; hen turkeys, 8 lbs and over, 21¢; old tom turkeys, 10 lbs and over, 21¢; crooked breasted, 10¢@12¢; culls, 6¢@8¢.

Cattle—Shippers \$8.50@10.25, butcher steers, extra \$9.50@10, good to choice \$8.50@9.50, common to fair \$6@8.25; heifers, extra \$8.75@9.15, good to choice \$7.75@8.50, common to fair \$5.50@7.50; cows, extra \$7.25@7.75, good to choice \$6.25@7, common to fair \$4.75@5.75; canners, \$4@4.75; stockers and feeders, \$5@8.

Bulls—Bologna \$6@7, extra \$7.10@7.25, fat bulls \$7@7.75.

Calves—Extra \$11@11.25, fair to good \$8@11, common and large \$5@10.75.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$9.45@9.50, good to choice packers and butchers \$9.45@9.50, mixed packers \$9.25@9.45, stags \$6@7, common to choice heavy fat sows \$6.75@8.75, select medium \$9.15@9.25, light shippers \$8.90@9, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$6@8.25.

Sheep—Extra \$6.75@7, good to choice \$6@6.75, common to fair \$3@5.75.

Lambs—Extra \$11.40@11.50, good to choice \$10.75@11.35, common to fair \$7.50@10.50, sheared \$7@8.50.

Surat Sign.

"The Greens are going to have a party tonight."

"How do you know? Been invited?" "No. Mrs. Green was over today to borrow our silverware."—Detroit Free Press.

By Proxy.



"Hastus, yo' oughta been to church dis mawnin'. Be sermon was great." "So I beah. Who tol' yo', Moser?"—Pittsburgh Press.

Method.



Brown—Is Jones strictly neutral? Mrs. Jenks—Yes; he sides with whoever he's talking with.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

A PITHY SERMON.

Here is about the pithiest sermon that was ever preached: "Our ingress into life is naked and bare, our progress through life is trouble and care, our egress out of it we know not where; but, doing well here, we shall do well there. I could not tell more by preaching a year."

Fellow Feeling.



Lawyer—Your wife asks for heavy alimony, and I fear she will get it. Bob Speeder—Can't you get it before some judge who is paying alimony himself?—New York Globe.

Fine Color Scheme.



The Sister—I don't see what you find to admire in Molly Multitox with her bilious complexion, all yellow and green.

The Brother—Ah, but her bank roll has the same complexion!—Exchange.

Our Friends of Fiction.

It is well to balance the influence of one's transient mortal associations by acquiring a peaceful intimacy with these ever living men and women whose deeds, aspirations, love and courage are recorded in books, who are never against us, who never despise us, nor fall on, nor betray us, being stripped now of that mortal part which renders all men uncertain, liable to hypocrisies, conceits and a sort of human dishonestness which life in the flesh never quite escapes.—Corra Harris in New York Independent.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(Copyright by Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR JUNE 18.

THE PHILIPPIN JAILER.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 16:16-40.
GOLDEN TEXT—Believe on the Lord Jesus and thou shalt be saved, thou and thy house.—Acts 16:31.

Dean Vaughn has said of this lesson that it is "we have an epitome of the whole history of the gospel." The time was A. D. 50 or 52 and the place was Philippi, an important city, as before suggested.

I. The Damsel Delivered of Demone (vv. 16-18). On their way to the praying place where they had met Lydia, the disciples met this maid who "had a spirit, a Python." Greek soothsayers were supposed to be inspired by Apollo, who killed a great snake at Mt. Parnassus and left it to rot. The girl was probably possessed of hysteria and thus spoke strange words, and her condition brought much profit to her masters, who professed to interpret her words. This evidence of evil possession awoke a sympathetic response in Paul's heart. "Her misery and degradation were a symbol of the degradation, as Lydia's sweet and benevolent Christian character was of the transfiguration of womanhood."—Stalker. Her cry after Paul was perhaps that they were the slaves of some god, even as she was the slave of Apollo. The Gadarene (Luke 8:28) used similar language. Paul did not at once stop her (v. 8), perhaps to avoid a controversy, but his deliberation made more profound the final deliverance wrought. Worn out at last with her cries, but taking no credit himself, Paul spoke the name of Power which had foretold just such acts (Mk. 16:17; Lk. 9:1; Lk. 10:17).

II. The Disciples in Prison (vv. 19-24). Of no further commercial value, the slave drivers sought revenge by inciting a mob to attack Paul and his companions. So today the liquor interests would seek remuneration for the loss of their "business," and anathematize their opponents, while the underworld tries to overthrow all who seek to restrain them. Paul and Silas were accused of "troubling" the city, for the trade had been interfered with. It, indeed, went hard with them thus to be unjustly set upon and finally, through the connivance of the spineless authorities, to be incarcerated in a filthy dungeon. Still, though the majority was against them, yet the mob was not right (compare 17:5; 18:12; 19:28-29), and they had One on their side who was sufficient (Rom. 8:28).

III. Deliverance and Salvation (vv. 25-35). Christ before Pilate was accused of sedition, and these fogged disciples were likewise innocent sufferers. (1) Prayer and praise (25-26). Note the circumstances—darkness, torn and bleeding, aching backs and a morrow filled with blackness. There was no sleep for the disciples at that midnight hour, but often strength is better gained in prayer than sleep. "Praying, they sang hymns,"—in the midst of that heterogeneous lot of prisoners they did not, could not, keep silent. The result was attentive listening by the other prisoners and by a loving Heavenly Father, who shook the place to evidence his interest (v. 26). (2) The jailer delivered. The place was so shaken that every barred door was opened and the staples of the stocks were so loosened as to liberate every prisoner. (3) The jailer saved. The brutal one is now the anxious inquirer, and becomes a good type for all to follow who are out of Christ. (a) He saw he was lost. He was subject to the same death as his escaped prisoners. "Supposing" (v. 27) has darkened many lives, and our greatest sorrows are often imagined. Face to face with death, the jailer would plunge into an eternity for which he was not prepared. Paul's clarion call brought the jailer to express his anxiety (v. 29), and it was not a trifling nor skeptically indifferent man who appealed to Paul. He was brought face to face with two holy men, with God and with eternity.

Those to whom he came knew the facts, had faith, and could meet the emergencies of life with confidence. IV. The Humbled Magistrates (vv. 35-40). The jailer evidences joy, hospitality and a changed home, which news must have reached the magistrates. Their early command was to "let these fellows go." Paul here rises to his full dignity. Beaten openly, condemned without trial and verdict, does not allow them to cover their crime and blunder by stealth.

The magistrates were liable to loss of position, goods, and even life, and hence willingly did all that Paul required.

Thus the imprisonment turned out to the honor of the apostle and the glory of God.

Nor did Paul hasten at all in leaving the city.

After recovering strength to travel and encouraging the members of the infant church they departed, taking Timothy (17:14) with them.

Thus God gloriously delivered those who labored amidst sore trials, and there was established in Philippi a church which was dear to Paul and which was especially kind to Paul, and to which is directed one of his most tender epistles.

For the Children

Some Little Folks Who Go to School Out of Doors.



Photo by American Press Association.

Every morning at 9 o'clock, winter or summer, a band of little children make their appearance in Morningside park, New York city. They are all suitably clothed and in age range from two to eight years. Weather does not bother these little scholars, for only a driving rain or a hard snow-storm keeps them indoors. When an ordinary rainstorm makes its appearance they are not bothered, for the children are provided with raincoats. School sessions are opened with song, the selection usually being "So Very, Very Early in the Morning." The picture shows a couple of these healthy.

happy little youngsters raising their voices in melody. The idea of the outdoor school is primarily the benefits of fresh air. These little folks are taught, besides the three "R's," modeling, mat weaving and all about plants and trees. All of them are pictures of health and think it is great fun to go to school in the park. When the weather is so very bad that even they cannot remain in the open they go to the home of their teacher, Mrs. Calvert, who has provided sand piles, toys and games for their amusement and instruction. More than half a hundred of these little tots are under Mrs. Calvert's care. She and her assistants call each day for their pupils and marshal them to the park, which is near Columbia university.

The Brown Thrasher.

The brown thrasher is one of our most useful birds. He measures eleven and one-half inches in length. Perched upon the very top of a tree, which usually is not a very tall one, with head up and tail down, he pours out a flood of music—high notes and low notes, smooth notes and rough notes, all jumbled together as if the singer were really beside himself.

Following are a few marks by which he can be distinguished from all the other thrushlike birds: The two white wing bars, the extraordinarily long tail, which is a bright reddish brown, and the long continued, bright and cheerful note which is heard in the morning (his favorite time for singing), consisting of all sorts of musical sounds. While the farmer is planting the seed he cries, "Drop it, drop it—cover it up, cover it up—pull it up, pull it up, pull it up." His call is a clear whistled "wheuu."

Game of Cities.

In this game the players sit in a circle around a table, and each one is provided with a piece of paper and a pencil. The leader asks them to write at the head of the paper the name of a city, each being different. They are allowed five minutes to make up.

sentences, each word of which must begin with the letters composing the name of the city. For example:

City—Chicago.

Sentence—Came home in carriage after going out.

If any one fails to have a correct sentence at the end of five minutes he must pay a forfeit.

Jumping Letters.

1. Jump a piece of marsh land and find part of Great Britain.
2. Jump able to endure hardship and find yourself held in moral obligation.
3. Jump to clean with a brush and find yourself in tears.
4. Jump articles of household furniture and find the most competent of men.
5. Jump a marsh plant and find borders.

Answers.—1, Swale—Wales; 2, tough—ought; 3, sweep—weeps; 4, tables—ablest; 5, sedge—edges.

Idasa About the Sun.

In ancient times the philosophers held very erroneous notions concerning the size of the sun. Anaximander thought that it might be nearly as large as the then known earth, including southern Europe, northern Africa and western Asia. Anaxagoras declared it could be no larger than Greece and her islands. Heraclitus convinced his hearers that it was about the size of a man's head.

Pretty Rapid.

Jack—Yes, I had a little balance in the bank, but I became engaged two months ago, and now—Tom—Ah, love makes the world go round! Jack—Yes, but I didn't think it would go round so fast as to cause me to lose my balance.

Naughty Nattie.

Naughty Nattie took a penny from her mother's purse. And she also spent this penny. Which was even worse. But she bought a stick of candy. And it made her sick. Then she up and told her mother. Very, very quick.

TROOPS ON BORDER WORK WHILE THEY WAIT



Photos by American Press Association.

Cavalry and machine gun practice at El Paso, Tex., where many companies of United States troops are assembled in anticipation of a minute call into Mexico to join the forces already there.

CHAUTAUQUA ENTERS NEW PHASE

(Continued from Page Three.)

try and serve as a place for study on broad lines at a small expense.

New Music Studio at Chautauqua. The interest in orchestral and choral music at Chautauqua which has made the Chautauqua Music Week one of the annual music events of America affects also the Chautauqua Summer School of Music. Each year sees some improvement in the facilities for music study at Chautauqua, and this year a new practice studio will supply a greatly demanded addition to the plant of the music department.

The new building will occupy a position on the slope south of the Sherwood Memorial building, which all visitors remember, and will conform in style to the architecture of the College Hill group.

The Packard Estate at Chautauqua.

The first really pretentious country estate to be built on Chautauqua Lake has been laid out by Mr. William D. Packard of Warren, O., a member of the Packard Car Company, on a large tract adjoining the Institution grounds on the north. Landscape work has been under way all winter. Mr. Packard is the son of the late Warren D. Packard, one of the pioneer summer residents of Chautauqua Lake and one of those influential in the development of Lakewood several years ago.

The property which Mr. Packard has bought lies between the Chautauqua Traction Company's line and the

lake and along the north boundary of the Chautauqua Institution enclosure. From this particular point there is an unexcelled view from Mayville on the north to Long Point on the south, and it is undoubtedly one of the most desirable residence sites of the entire lake region.

The house is to be three stories high, of brick, stone and steel construction, red the roof, absolutely fireproof. It is set in a grove of elms, which surround it on all sides but one, that facing the lake.

Directly to the south of the residence gardens are planned, terminating in a wild growth of shrubbery, threaded with trails leading to the docks and boathouse, to an artificial waterfall, a tiny pond, tennis courts and vegetable gardens.

A cottage for the gatekeeper and tenants is now under construction, and other buildings will adjoin this cottage.

The landscape work has been done under the direction of Mr. H. L. Avery of Cleveland. Eighty-four full grown trees, mostly elms, have been transplanted by Mr. Herbert L. Hyatt of Cleveland, forester, who has transformed an uninteresting, bare hillside into a well wooded slope. A great quantity of small plantings is also being done.

The Packard residence when completed will probably represent an expenditure close to \$175,000.

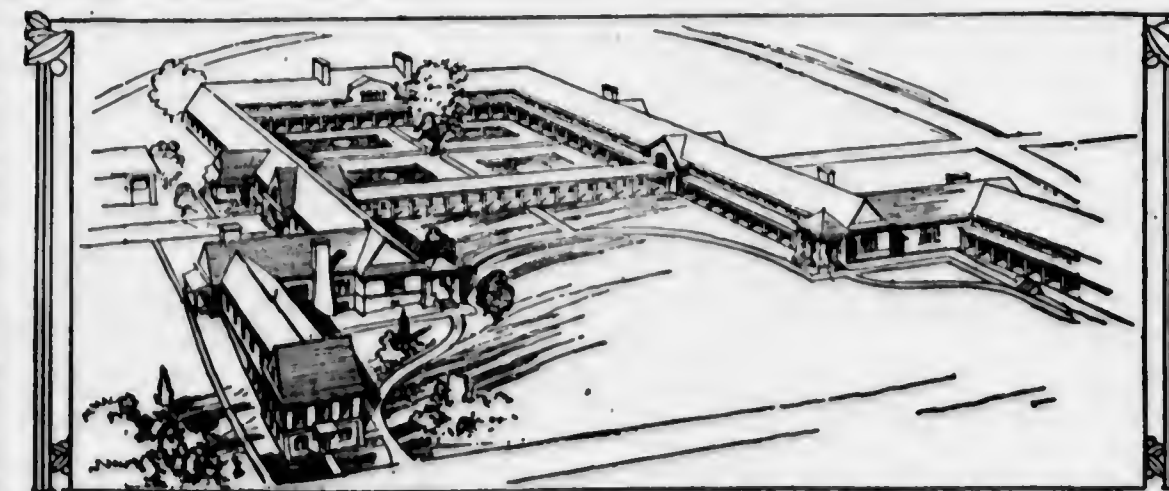
Larger Hotel Accommodations at Chautauqua.

Among the many excellent boarding houses at Chautauqua, that erected this winter by Mrs. A. J. Lewis and known as the St. Elmo will command attention. It is a handsome and commodious new structure and by its artistic blending into the general architectural scheme of the central plaza is a real ornament to the place. It will contain many steam heated rooms with private baths. Mrs. Lewis has shown very positive faith in the future of Chautauqua.

Hotel Athenaeum is building as addition to its service equipment. Several boarding houses and private cottages are being built or enlarged.

Fenton Home For Methodist Deaconesses.

In addition to projects already well under way at Chautauqua, N. Y., such as a new pier building, new traction station, new school buildings and boarding houses, there are expectations concerning a home for Methodist Deaconesses provided for in the will of the late James Fenton of Buffalo, N. Y. This his executor hopes to build this spring at an approximate cost of \$25,000 to \$30,000. The construction will be of brick and stone and will be a most desirable addition to the new Chautauqua buildings of permanent type. The year 1916 is clearly to go down as extraordinary for physical growth at Chautauqua.



ARCHITECT'S SKETCH OF SUMMER SCHOOLS BUILDINGS OF CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION, CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., AS THEY WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED. ABOUT HALF OF THE GROUP WILL BE USED IN 1916 BY THE 2,000 STUDENTS OF THE SUMMER SCHOOLS AT CHAUTAUQUA.

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's General Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College, and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the very best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Sciences, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole Institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	FALL TERM	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.00	7.00	7.00
Board 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 13, 1916....	\$20.05	\$22.45	\$23.45
Board 7 weeks, due Nov. 1, 1916	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90

*This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses in addition to Incidental Fee—Business

	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	14.00	12.00	10.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	7.00	6.00	5.00

Business course for students in other departments:

Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each..	2.10	1.80	1.50

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to continue during winter and spring and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and states.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health, and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

Full Term opens September 13, 1916. Get Ready!

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary.

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky

FOR THE BRIDE'S CHEST.

HOW TO MAKE A BIRTH-DAY CAKE THAT IS REAL CAKE.—Weigh seven large eggs (fresh), take their weight in dried flour and a little more than half their weight in sifted sugar. Break the eggs, separate the yolks from the whites. Beat the former in a bowl, add the sugar to them very gradually, together with a little grated lemon rind, a spoonful of orange flower or rosewater or any other suitable flavoring. Add the flour a little at a time and continue to beat the mixture for twenty minutes. Butter a mold, sprinkle powdered sugar upon the butter and shake off all that will not adhere. Tie a strip of huttered paper round the top of the mold to keep the sides white while it is baked. Pour in the cake, three parts; fill the mold with it. When done enough let it stand a few minutes, shake it well to loosen it, turn it out carefully, cut it in slices when cool, spread some jam over these and place five or six or more slices together, one on top of the other. Whisk together the whites of two or more eggs, according to size of cake; add half a pound of finely sifted sugar (to the eggs), a dessertspoonful of orange flower or water. Whisk the mixture until quite smooth and spread it over the cake with the back of a spoon. Mark the shape of the pieces into which it is afterward to be cut. Place the cake in a very cool oven to dry the icing. Time, half an hour to prepare. Two or three drops of coloring will give it a rose tint. Send to table with lighted candles.

How to Finish Your Bad Linen Attractively and Durably.

Scalloping as a finish for sheets and pillowcases is one of the nicest ways of finishing them. Of course the scallops need to be well padded, and this can be accomplished either by filling in between the marked lines of the scallops with rows of running stitches before applying the buttonholing.

The work can also be given more stability if after the scallops are completed and cut out an extra and tiny buttonhole edge is added to the extreme length of the scallops.

A baby's pillow cover can be simply made as follows: Sew together as for a pillow slip three-fourths of a yard of eighteen inch cambric embroidery of fine quality. Run blue or pink ribbon through small eyelets in scallops, thereby closing the cover. Run ribbon of suitable width through the larger eyelets, forming a bow of the ends on top.

Save Narvae.

Sewing is not one-half as hard as some people find it if the sewing machine is kept in good order. When the machine works hard and heavy take the needle and shuttle out and give every joint and bearing a generous bath of gasoline.

Of course there should not be a lighted lamp or fire of any kind in the room, and the windows should be open. Turn the wheels briskly for a few moments, to enable the gasoline to penetrate to every part and to loosen and wash away all dirt and grit; then clean it all away.

When all the oil and grime have been removed oil with proper lubricating oil, running the machine for two or three minutes before inserting the needle. Now with a piece of cambric skin wipe away all superfluous oil.

CARE OF YOUR MACHINE.

How to Oil Your Sewing Machine and Save Narvae.

Sewing is not one-half as hard as some people find it if the sewing machine is kept in good order. When the machine works hard and heavy take the needle and shuttle out and give every joint and bearing a generous bath of gasoline.

Of course there should not be a lighted lamp or fire of any kind in the room, and the windows should be open. Turn the wheels briskly for a few moments, to enable the gasoline to penetrate to every part and to loosen and wash away all dirt and grit; then clean it all away.

When all the oil and grime have been removed oil with proper lubricating oil, running the machine for two or three minutes before inserting the needle. Now with a piece of cambric skin wipe away all superfluous oil.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

ROAD BONDS FOR SALE

By order of the Fiscal Court of Jackson County there will be sold on Wednesday, June 21, 1916 at McKee, Jackson County at 1 p. m., bonds for the constructing and reconstructing of the public roads of said county to the amount of \$60,000 in denominations of \$500 each with interest coupons attached, drawing not exceeding 5 per cent, payable semi-annually. Said bonds to be redeemable not less than 5 years nor more than 30 years.

Persons desiring to bid will submit sealed bids by mail or in person to the Commissioners at McKee, Ky. Bids will be received upon until hour of sale.

W. R. REYNOLDS
J. R. HAYS
J. D. SPURLOCK
Bond Commissioners.

ad-51

JACKSON COUNTY

Foxtown

Foxtown, June 9.—People in this vicinity are getting behind with their crops on account of wet weather. Corn is looking well. Oats and grass is short.—C. C. Carroll has his telephone line completed from Drip Rock by way of Foxtown to McKee.—Miss Wilson of Owsley County will teach Foxtown school this year.—Mr. and Mrs. Willie Cox visited at John H. Webb's Sunday.—There will be church at Sand Spring every third Saturday and Sunday in each month conducted by Rev. Elisha Isaacs and Rev. W. H. Lakes. Every body invited to come and hear them preach.—Lawnie Webb got his foot cut very bad on a piece of broken glass yesterday.

Bond

Bond, June 3.—Farmers are all very busy in their crops.—Corn is looking well.—Oats will be quite light.—Mr. and Mrs. Tom Truett are the proud parents of a fine boy born Monday.—G. A. Settle and family have moved to Hamilton, O., where they expect to make their future home.—Today and tomorrow are regular church days at Green Hill Baptist Church.—Fev. D. S. Smith is pastor.—We were very sorry to hear of the death of Mrs. Sam Morris, formerly of this place but who had moved to Perry county.—We extend our sympathy to her bereaved husband and children.—The Pigeon Roost Sunday school is planning to have a picnic on Rockcastle River July 4th. The Railway company will run a special train down there and back for their convenience.—George Fields' little girl has whooping cough.—M. L. Watson and family of Norton, Va., have moved to this place.—Susie Watson has sold her farm to Mrs. Dan Campbell of Clay county.—D. R. Allen and Henry H. Davis went to Goose Creek, Clay county recently on a fishing tour. They report a good time.

Tyner

Tyner, June 4.—Married May 25, Miss Mary Vaughn to Walker Peters of Gray Hawk. We wish the young couple a happy and prosperous journey thru life.—We regret to report the death of Amos Metcalf of Nathanton. His remains were laid to rest in the Tyner cemetery, May 30. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. J. W. Anderson of Conklin and George Seals of Major. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved family.—Oscar Moore, who has been sick with fever for two weeks is convalescent.—Born to Mrs. J. C. Miller, a boy.

Sand Gap

Sand Gap, June 12.—Everything is on a boom and everybody (except those who were prevented from going to Commencement) pleased and thankful for the much needed rains we have recently had.—Most all the sick of this vicinity are recovering.—C. S. Durham and brother, Jesse, attended church service at Kerby Knob yesterday.—Services were conducted by the Rev. P. Mobley.—The Rev. Marcus Isaacs recently held services at this place.—Mrs. Sallie Powell and children, Mrs. Annie Settle and children and Miss Effie Rose of this place attended Commencement and are visiting for awhile with relatives and friends in Madison county.—William Alumbaugh,

who was taken suddenly ill at Sunday school Sunday and taken home by his father and friends is thought to be improving.—Mrs. Nannie Alumbaugh is visiting relatives and friends in Madison county.—Mrs. Martha Durham and children are visiting relatives on Chestnut Flat and Dry Fork.—Mrs. Ollie Durham, who is being treated at Lexington, is reported to be improving.—The many friends here of James Clemmons and Ellen Durham were pleasantly surprised to hear of their marriage in Hamilton, O., a few days ago. The groom is a promising son of Mr. and Mrs. Rev. G. V. Clemmons of this place and the bride is an accomplished daughter, of Mr. and Mrs. James Durham, formerly of this place but now of Hamilton, O.—E. E. Durham has just returned from an extended trip thru the county taking acknowledgements for oil leases.—It is thought that oil drilling will soon be in operation in this county.

Maulden

Maulden, June 12.—The baseball game played between Maulden and Bond teams resulted in a 5 to 6 score in favor of Maulden. The game between Maulden and Burning Springs teams resulted in a 10 to 10 score.—Oramus, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Raleigh, is very sick with pneumonia.—Several from this place attended church at Gray Hawk the past Sunday.—The little child of Mr. and Mrs. Marion Madden that was so badly burned some time ago, died June 7.

ESTILL COUNTY

Iron Mound

Iron Mound, June 11.—Peas and new potatoes are to be found on most of our tables just now.—Mrs. J. W. Sparks has just returned home after a very pleasant visit with her sisters near Winchester.—J. W. Anderson of Lee county filled his regular appointment at Liberty Saturday and Sunday.—W. F. Fielder and daughter attended the Commencement at Berea last week.—Several from this place attended the tent meeting at College Hill today.—Little Verna Sparks is visiting her cousin, Christal Howell, near Winchester this week.—There will be preaching at Corinth every fourth Sunday by the Rev. R. H. Taylor of Lebores.—Grant Harris had a very valuable mare to die last week.—Mrs. Dr. Jones is on the sick list.

LEE COUNTY

Beattyville

Beattyville, June 12.—The Misses Annie and Gladys Welch of Stanton are visiting their sister, Mrs. W. B. Thompson.—The Lee County Board of Education began the erection of a new school house at Lower Buffalo, Monday. The contractor, Capt. Wm. Cornelius will have the house completed by July 10th in time to begin school. This is the ninth house built by the board within the last two and half years.—Gentry Congleton came in from Berea last Thursday. He completed the Normal Course there this year and will teach in this county the present year.—W. V. Abney, with the W. J. Gibson Oil Company, has a drilling rig set up on the farm of W. T. Lucas in the eastern end of the county and began drilling Monday morning, there will be two more oil wells sunk in this county in the near future.—There will be a two-days Farmer's Institute on the 19th and 20th of August held at Canyon Falls in this county. The faculty of the Agricultural College of the State University, is co-operating with the faculty of the Canyon Falls Academy. Some excellent speakers have been engaged and a very pleasant as well as profitable time is expected. This is the first attempt of this kind to be undertaken in the county and it should result in much good to all concerned.—Prof. O. M. Edwards of Lexington, who was recently employed to teach the Lee County High School for the year 1916-17, came up last Friday and has been looking around over the situation.—Clayton Congleton and his sister, Addie Mae, attended the Commencement at Berea last week.

CLAY COUNTY

Vine

Vine, June 10.—Cool and rainy weather still continues.—W. H. Pennington is very poorly.—Nearly every body is getting their corn out of the first weeds in this community.—Uncle Dock Metcalf died some few days ago at his home of heart trouble. His remains were taken to Tyner for burial. The bereaved family have the sympathy of their many friends.—Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Morgan of this place spent Wednesday night with their daughter, Mrs. Speed Teague at Stringtown.—Samantha, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Allen Coffee died a few days ago after several days illness. Her remains were laid to rest in the Coffee cemetery. The bereaved parents have our deepest sympathy.

GARRARD COUNTY

Wallaceton

Wallaceton, June 4.—S. R. Foley of Harkley and two children visited Mr. and Mrs. Mose Hutchins last Thursday.—Mr. and Mrs. John Hrewer and children of Richmond visited Mrs. Brewer's brother and family Mr. and Mrs. Robert Peters Thursday and Friday of last week.—Miss Pearl Henry of Red Lick visited the Misses Maud and Nell Kidd Saturday night.—James Hankins and family motored over here Friday for a visit with Mrs. Hankins' father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Salem Wylie.—A few of the Dayton boys came home for a visit, Sherman Kidd, Pal Ballard and Walter Caldwell. They will return in a few days, also Roy Botkins.—Roy Botkins and sister, Mrs. Gale Grimm motored over to Lexington last Wednesday and returned Friday accompanied by their sister, Mrs. Russ Brown. Mrs. Brown will spend a few weeks visiting old friends here.—I wish to correct a mistake made in my last writing about the burning of Rob Peters barn where it said they had an idea how it was burned. I said they had no idea of how it was burned.—James Wylie preached at his grandfather's home, S. W. Wylie as they were having a family reunion in honor of his daughter and family, Mr. and Mrs. James Hankins of Indiana.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Blake

Blake, June 9.—People are getting along fine with their crops. Some are hoeing the second time. Corn and garden stuff are looking well in these parts.—Messrs. George and Bill Peters made a visit in Jackson county last week visiting friends and relatives. Anne Peters from Island City passed through last Monday on his way to Booneville. Ezra Margraves and Kinly Nealey are home from Ohio where they have been at work since March and say work there is fine.—The Misses Ellen and Addie Peters made a visit in Major last Saturday night and Sunday.—Mrs. Flora Peters visited with Mrs. Sophia Bowman.—Sunday school at Walnut Grove is progressing nicely with a large crowd in attendance every Sunday, also prayer meeting every Wednesday night at the same place is well attended. Mrs. Lury Harvey who has been so bad off is some better at this writing.—Mrs. Rhoda Moore has been very bad off for quite a while.

Island City

Island City, June 6.—The election on the road question went off in favor of the noes above one hundred votes, the people must think they are not able to meet the requirements of its construction.—Mrs. Laura Chesnut of Chesnutburg with her four children were the guests of her father, A. D. Brown Sunday and Monday.—Earnest Cavins and wife of Ethel and two little daughters, Nevah and Willie Pearl were visitors of their Uncle A. D. Bowman Sunday. The Bluing farm looks like it is well sown in cane seed if seasonable they will be a large crop.—J. C. Gentry of Ethel has exchanged his Island City farm to Henry McGeorge farm near Annville, Jackson County.—Subscribe for The Citizen and you will learn what is going on.

Earnestville

Earnestville, June 12.—The rain has come at last and everybody was glad. It has made great improvements in the crops.—The Rev. Harvey Johnson filled his regular appointment at Newberry Sunday with five additions to the church.—Chester A. Gabbard has returned home from Berea where he has been attending school for the past six months.—Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Smith and Miss Cynthia Lynch of Travelers Rest went to Berea for Commencement.—Robert and Cora Gabbard, who have been ill with measles are improving.—Everybody is working and there is no visitors in this community.—Hurrah for The Citizen.

Island City

Island City, June 13.—Green Frye, who is laboring under the oppression of muscular rheumatism is no better at this writing.—Mrs. Jane Huff is sick; she is the wife of the old soldier, J. W. Huff.

MADISON COUNTY

Walnut Meadow

Walnut Meadow, June 11.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Dillard Mullens a boy, George Cole; also one at the home of Charlie Mullens, Henry Woodrow.—Dillard Green left on the early train Friday morning for Middletown, O., where he has a position awaiting him.—Earnest Morgan accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Tabor and Miss Domineque motored to Berea to be at Commencement and to visit Mr. Morgan's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Morgan.—Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Moore and three sons, Carlos, Todd and Elmer, motored to Lexington Monday on a pleasure trip.—The Misses Sallie Anderson and Allie Greer of Manse were visiting the first of the week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Anderson.—Miss Anna Vaughn, who has been staying with her aunt, Mrs. Rowlett near Richmond was visiting her little sister, Maud, several days.—Mrs. Hannah Shockley had a valuable cow to die.—Mrs. W. O. Anderson is not improving as fast as her friends would wish.—Miss Ida Morgan is making an extended visit with her brother in Cincinnati.

Whites Station

Whites Station, June 6.—Cecil Ritter, who has been employed in Cincinnati the past three months, came in Sunday for a weeks visit with home folks.—Mrs. Holla Simpson spent the week-end with her parents near Kirksville.—Mr. and Mrs. John Parks Bush Rice and wife spent Sunday with relatives at Big Hill.—The Whites Station ball team will play E. K. S. N. at Richmond Monday.—Help us make our Sunday school grow. Come everybody and bring someone.—Rev. Whitley filled his regular appointment Sunday p. m. and night.—He will be with us during the summer months. Come out and hear a good sermon.

Big Hill

Big Hill, June 12.—Mrs. Delia Farthing has returned from Hamilton to her mother, Mrs. Martha Castee. She is in ill health.—Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Crump have returned to Lexington after visiting Mr. and Mrs. Philip Hayes for a few days.—W. M. Brown of Hardinsburg, Ind., after attending the Commencement at Berea spent a few days at P. Hayes'—M. D. Settle's brother and wife are spending a few days with him.—Mr. and Mrs. Ben Boen of Kingston visited M. D. Settle. Also Doctor Settle and wife are spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Settle.—Sherman Settles on his return from the depot where he had gone to meet some relatives had the misfortune of a runaway horse which drug him some distance and bruised his arm considerably.—Mr. and Mrs. Hanmons of Cincinnati are visiting relatives here and on Big Hill.

White Station

White Station, June 12.—Several from here attended court in Richmond Monday.—White Station ball team crossed bats with Eastern State Normal last Monday afternoon in the most interesting game that has been played this year. It took eleven innings to decide the contest. The final score was 2 to 1 in favor of White Station.—James Hamilton and Miss Eva Brown surprised friends by getting married in Berea Wednesday. The Rev. D. W. Brown performed the ceremony. We wish the young couple a long and prosperous wedded life.

Dreyfus

Dreyfus, June 12.—Charles Davis of Beeville, Tex., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Davis.—Charlie Caddell has gone to Ohio to work until fall.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Pittman a baby boy Sunday morning June 11.—Claude Puckett of Kings Mills, O., is home for a few days.—Mrs. Fannie Lunsford who has been staying with her aunt Mrs. Nan Lunsford of Berea for awhile has come home.—Mrs. W. B. Fowler is ill at this writing.—The Misses Florence and Zula Davis and Edward is home from school.

Kingston

Kingston, June 12.—Miss Jessie Young is visiting relatives at Paint Lick.—Wiley Craft and sister, Miss Vergie, who have been students at Georgetown the past year, were visiting their uncle, D. W. Webb, for several days last week, enroute to their home at Manchester.—Miss Ethel Turpin of Union is visiting Miss Gene Doty.—Miss Alma Lackey, who has been taking a course in Physical Culture at Battle Creek, Mich., returned home last week and was taken seriously ill Friday with appendicitis.—She was taken to Berea Saturday morning for an operation and is reported to be recovering nicely.—The following people were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Flanery last Friday. Mr. and Mrs. Will Blanton, Mrs. William Duncan and children, the Misses Laura and Ethel Duncan of Berea; Mrs. Pat Kerns and daughters, Mary and Enoline of Winchester and Mrs. Florence Seroy of Cleveland, O.—Regardless of the rainy weather Saturday the can-

ning club girls realized a sum of about sixteen dollars from their strawberry and ice cream festival.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Conway

Conway, June 14.—The Rev. Mr. Gooche filled his regular appointment at Fair View Saturday and Sunday.—Born, June 7th to Mr. and Mrs. Tom Moore, a fine girl named Mable Alice.—Mrs. Luther Cox joined her husband at Richmond, Sunday. Mr. Cox is working second trick as operator at that place.—Several from here attended Commencement at Berea.—Cash Johnson of Three Links was here last week visiting his brother, Tom Johnson.—Arthur Cox of Paris spent Saturday and Sunday with his parents at this place.—The Rev. Dan Phelps will preach at Conway next Saturday and Sunday.—Corn crops are looking very well in this community.—"The Forester's Daughter" is getting so interesting.

DEATH OF EMMA RADER HAGUE

Friends and kinsfolk of Emma Rader Hague in Kentucky will be saddened by the news of her death May 14th, which occurred at Bond, Ore. Her death came to the immediate relatives and friends with a shock. She was to undergo an operation on the day she died having been ill but three days.

Besides her husband and parents she leaves four brothers: Boyd, Charles and Oscar Rader, of Tyre; Roy Rader of Seattle and three sisters: Malissa Norman of San Diego; Mystilla Emmitt of Umpqua; and Rose Burns of Seattle.

OWSLEY COUNTY DEPOSIT BANK

Report of the condition of The Owsley County Deposit Bank, doing business at the town of Booneville, County of Owsley, State of Kentucky, at the close of business on 1st day of June, 1916

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts.....	\$77,031.73
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.....	2,092.01
Stocks, Bonds and other Securities.....	9,462.21
Due from Banks.....	7,193.84
Cash on hand.....	4,665.02
Checks and other cash items.....	68.24
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures.....	3,000.00
TOTAL.....	\$103,513.05

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in, in cash.....	\$25,000.00
Surplus Fund.....	5,500.00
Undivided Profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	462.52
Deposits subject to check.....	\$42,265.87
Time Deposits.....	25,284.66
Bills Payable.....	5,000.00
TOTAL.....	\$103,513.05

State of Kentucky, County of Owsley, ss: We, G. M. Hogg and Chas. Eversole, Vice President and Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

G. M. Hogg, Vice President
Chas. Eversole, Cashier

Correct—Attest: Chas. Bruce, Director

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of June, 1916.

My commission expires January 22, 1918.

Thos. L. Gabbard, Notary Public.

JACKSON COUNTY BANK

Report of the condition of The Jackson County Bank, doing business at the town of McKee, County of Jackson, State of Kentucky, at the close of business on the 1st day of June 1916:

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts.....	\$65,864.73
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.....	327.71
Stocks, Bonds and other Securities.....	2,074.44
Due from Banks.....	26,721.51
Cash on hand.....	9,420.69
Checks and other cash items.....	
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures.....	2,400.00
TOTAL.....	\$106,809.08

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in, in cash.....	\$15,000.00
Surplus Fund.....	4,000.00
Undivided Profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	1,589.68
Deposits subject to check.....	\$68,007.40
Time Deposits.....	18,212.00
TOTAL.....	\$106,809.08

State of Kentucky, County of Jackson, ss: We, D. G. Collier and J. R. Hays, President and Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

D. G. Collier, President

J. R. Hays, Cashier

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of June, 1916.

R. M. Ward, Clerk Jackson County Court

By John Fowler, D. C.

FOR

CANNING OUTFITS

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